The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5330.—VOL. XXXV. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854. PRICE THREEPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWAGE. TOWAGE. — The S. and M. S. P. Company's fast and powerful steamer VICTORIA is now open to engagement for the purpose of moving vessels, towing them to sea, or into harbour, &c., any time during the day, except between 10 and 11 a.m. Commanders of vessels requiring her services are requested to hoist the rendezvous flag.
JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.
S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf, June 10.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The A. S. N. Company's powerful steamship EAGLE is now open for engagement to remove vessels in the harbour, to tow them to sea, &c.
The rates for towage can be ascertained at the Company's Office, Sussex-street; or at the Office of Michael Metcalf, Custom House Agent; and any communication left at either place will receive attention.
Commanders of vessels requiring to be towed to sea are requested to give notice thereof the previous day.
The steamer will proceed down the Harbour every morning at six o'clock for the purpose of removing vessels. Any vessel requiring her services is requested to hoist the telegraph flag at the peak.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Office, 15th April, 1854.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY, Twice a day. The S. and M. S. P. Company's steamer "Victoria," will leave Campbell's Wharf for Watson's Bay daily at 10 o'clock, and half-past 4, returning from Watson's Bay at half-past 10, and 5.
Fares either way: Saloon, 2s. 6d.; Fore cabin, 1s. 6d. Children, half-price.
June 27th. JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.
Omnibuses are constantly running to and from the gate of Campbell's Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — Twice daily, Sunday excepted, from Sydney at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from Parramatta at 8 a.m. and a quarter before 2 p.m. Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The COLLAROY for Morpeth, This Evening, at 10 o'clock.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 8th July, 1854.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The LONDON will proceed to sea THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to leave their names at the Office before 1 o'clock or they cannot be cleared. Shippers will please send freight down as fast as possible. Horses must be on board by 4 o'clock.
J. BRIDGES, Secretary.
Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Office, Saturday, July 8.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE. — Fares: Saloon, £7 10s.; Second Cabin, £3; Freight, £3 per ton. Passengers and cargo landed on the wharf free of any other charge.—The S. and M. S. P. Company's powerful and fast steamship LONDON, 800 tons, 450 horse-power, W. WATTS, Commander, will be despatched to Melbourne on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, 3 p.m. Horses' shoes must be removed previous to embarkation. Drays, &c., can be taken.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Campbell's Wharf.
July 1. JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.
Omnibusses are constantly running to and from the gate of Campbell's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
Saloon £7 10
Fore cabin 3 0
Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
The A.S.N. Company's iron steamship WARATAH, WILLIAM BELL, commander, will be despatched as above on Wednesday next, the 12th July, leaving the Company's wharf at 3 P.M.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 5th July, 1854.

THE INTER-COLONIAL STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY'S Steamers SIR JOHN HARVEY and PETTERCAIRN are now laid on for Melbourne, Geelong, Portland Bay, and Adelaide, for goods and passengers as regular traders, and so soon as the company can procure two suitable vessels, they will be able to afford the public weekly communication with the above ports.
Every information will be given on application to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE, calling at Portland Bay, if sufficient inducement offer. The Intercolonial Steam Shipping Company's splendid screw steamer SIR JOHN HARVEY, 800 tons, 450 horse power, JAMES HENRY LOVETT, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th current.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Inter-Colonial Steam Shipping Company's splendid new and armed Clyde-built iron screw steamer, WILLIAM DENNY, 600 tons register, 200-horse power, ROBERT MAILLER, Commander, will leave the Company's Wharf, adjoining the Flour Company's, on Thursday next, the 13th current, at 3, p.m., for Auckland, Wellington and Nelson, remaining not more than forty-eight hours at each place, and returning to Sydney via Melbourne.

RATES.

Auckland.—Saloon passage	...	£15 15
Fore cabin	...	10 10
Freight per ton	...	3 0
Wellington or Nelson—		
Saloon passage	...	18 18
Fore cabin ditto	...	12 12
Freight per ton	...	3 10
Horses	...	12 12
Cattle	...	8 0
Sheep	...	1 0

All cargo or stock to be taken from the ship's tackle within 24 hours after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.
Receipt of cargo to commence on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. Stock to be taken on the *morning of sailing*.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The new powerful and fast sailing Clyde-built screw steamship QUEEN, 400 tons register, P. GRAHAM, commander, leaving Melbourne for New Zealand, via this Port, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, will take her departure in about forty-eight hours after arrival for Auckland direct.
It is the intention to maintain a monthly communication with New Zealand by this vessel, and in addition to Auckland it is proposed to call also at Wellington and Nelson, should there be found sufficient inducement to do so.
In introducing steam as a means of transit for goods and passengers between the colonies, it is hoped that the effort to supply what has long been felt as a want, and now become an actual necessity, will be appreciated and supported by the mercantile community of the capital of New South Wales, as also by all interested in the advancement and prosperity of New Zealand. The accommodations for saloon and second cabin passengers is of a superior class.

Passage—Saloon	......	£14 14 0
Second cabin	......	10 10 0
Freight	......	3 5 0 per ton.

For freight and other particulars apply to Messrs. GRAHAM, SANDS, and CO., Great Collins-street West, Melbourne; here to JAMES DEAN, 22, Macquarie-place.

STEAM TO ENGLAND via CAPE HORN.—The G.S.S.S. Company's steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, 1800 tons, W. H. NORMAN, Esq., commander, is appointed by the Government to sail at daylight on Saturday, the 15th instant, with the homeward mails, which will be made up at the Post Office on the previous day at 6 p.m. She will leave Melbourne on the 20th instant.
Shippers are again reminded that the boats of this line, being classed, remittances by them are insurable upon the most favourable terms, and their attention is once more called to the saving of interest effected by the rapidity of transit.
Early application will be necessary to secure a choice of her accommodation for passengers, which on inspection will be found superior to that of any steamer which has visited these colonies.
Freight on Wool—One penny per lb.
Gold—Sixpence per ounce.
Specie—Three-quarters per cent.
For freight or passage, and further information, apply to DONALDSON and CO., 398, Pitt-street. Sydney, July 4.

GREAT BRITAIN STEAMSHIP.—This vessel may be expected in Sydney daily, and will be despatched for Liverpool, via Melbourne, within three weeks from the time of her arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with FRANCE and ENGLAND via ALEXANDRIA.—French National Mail Steam Packet Company, under contract with the French Government.—The steamers belonging to the above Company ply regularly between Marseilles and the various ports of the Mediterranean, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. These vessels, well-known for their speed and superior accommodations, leave Alexandria bi-monthly on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails, at the same time as the Austrian Boats going to Trieste and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Boats to Southampton. They complete the run from Alexandria to Marseilles via Malta in less than seven days. Passengers for England will find this an eligible route, inasmuch as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats entail a sea passage of fourteen days to Southampton. It is further desirable as it permits passengers visiting Italy to stop at Malta, where, after remaining only 24 hours, in quarantine, they can take passages on board the Company's boats, leaving Malta the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of every month, calling at Messina, Naples, Civita-Vecchia, Livorno, and Genoa, and arriving at Marseilles the 8th, 18th, and 28th. A steamer also leaves, every month, Marseilles, for the various ports of Spain and Portugal. Passengers desirous of proceeding by these vessels embark at Alexandria in the steamers belonging to the Company. All the Company's vessels are commanded by officers selected from the Imperial Navy, carry surgeons specially appointed by the French Government, and all possible comforts and luxuries are provided for passengers.
The rates of passage-money, including victuals for the first and second classes are as follows:—

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Alexandria to Malta ...	280	180	110	70
Messina ...	328	204	128	77
Naples ...	372	228	140	85
Civita-Vecchia ...	418	262	155	95
Livorno ...	454	286	170	100
Genoa ...	480	305	180	108
Marseilles ...	498	312	190	120
Syra ...	458	300	182	115
Barcelona ...	548	350	[illegible]	142
Valencia ...	592	383	[illegible]	161
Carthagena ...	654	414	[illegible]	180
Malaga ...	684	452	[illegible]	202
Gibraltar ...	730	464	[illegible]	209
Cadiz ...	710	478	[illegible]	217
Lisbon ...	798	538	[illegible]	202

Passengers can stop at any of the intermediate ports, and await the arrival of the ensuing steamer. Families taking passages will be entitled to 20 per cent. discount on amount of passage money, as also single passengers taking return tickets, and families taking return tickets, will be entitled to an additional discount of 10 per cent.
For further particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. Sydney, November 24.

FOR WOLLONGONG. — The ELIZABETH COHEN will leave Shoobert's Wharf, Erskine-street, on MONDAY Evening, at 4 p.m., for Wollongong.

TO SAIL 10TH AUGUST, full or not full.—For LONDON.—The first-class steam ship UNICORN, 900 tons, will be ready to receive cargo, at the Phœnix Wharf, on Monday next. She has unusually fine accommodation for first and second class passengers.
For freight or passage apply at the Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, 480, George-street.

FOR MORPETH (Hunter River).—The EMILY JANE, 200 tons, IRVINE, master, this evening.
For freight apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR THE MANNING.— The ketch MARY JANE, will sail for the Manning on Tuesday next.
Apply immediately on board, at the Union Wharf; or to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

PALERMO, FOR MORETON BAY.—Clears at the Customs this morning, and sails in the evening. Has room for a few tons freight if shipped at once. For terms of which or passage, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR MORETON BAY—The first-class barque BELLA VISTA, 200 tons, JOHN MURPHY commander, having arrived, will be ready to receive cargo on the 10th instant, and sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to HARRIS and BARLOW, Kellick's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The A1 brigantine RAVEN, 150 tons, Captain JOHN BROWN, now fast loading, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.— The JENNY LIND sails to-morrow morning at daylight. All passengers must be on board this evening.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The brig BURNETT, Captain COOPER, in consequence of repairs to her cabin, will continue to receive cargo at the Commercial Wharf till the end of this week.
All freights payable to the undersigned, on shipment of the goods. A. B. SPARK, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE to the Wharf.—The brig SPORTING LASS, HASLINGDEN, commander, is now fast loading, and having over three-fourths of her cargo ready, will have every despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Phœnix Wharf, or to T. and W. DAY, Agents, Sussex-street

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, without lightering.—The clipper schooner OCCATOR, 146 tons register, YOUNG, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger. Packet Office, 480, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—For a few Tons of Light Freight only.—The A1 British-built barque MONARCH, R. M. JACKSON, Commander, now loading, and having all her dead weight engaged, will sail on Saturday next. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which immediate application is necessary.
For freight or cabin passage, having magnificent accommodations, apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR GEELONG, This Day.—Has room for five tons of freight, if sent down immediately.—The A1 clipper brig, MARIA, J. M'LEAN, Commander, will clear at the Customs to-day, and sail to-morrow morning. Shippers are requested to pass entries, and send in bills of lading for signature before 12 o'clock this day.
For five tons of freight, or passage, apply to MORRIS and CO., foot of Market-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The fine fast-sailing schooner, SYBIL, ROSS, Master, is now ready to receive cargo.
Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, Custom House, or, 6, Bridge-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The splendid A1 clipper brig, GIL BLAS, 175 tons register, J. STONE, commander, is now at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 brig SEA NYMPH, 200 tons, Captain ELLIOTT, now loading, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND. A Full Ship—For Passengers only—Barque AMELIA, 191 tons.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct— having three-fourths of her cargo ready—The A1 brigantine ZONE, 120 tons, ELLIOTT master. Application must be made at once.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The fine schooner JAMES GIBSON, 180 tons, R. TAYLOR, Master, will be delayed, at the request of shippers, till Tuesday next, at noon.
For a few tons of freight, or passage, apply to CURTIS and SON, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR CALLAO direct.—To sail on the 6th proximo, the A1 HAMBURG, ship, PETER GODEFFROY, Captain JOHANSEN, will be despatched as above, and is a very desirable conveyance for goods and passengers. Apply to Captain JOHANSEN, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR CALLAO direct.—The A1 ship ELIZA, registering 900 tons, and commanded by Captain THOS. PAIN, well known in the Sydney trade. She will be despatched in about ten days; and having unusually good cabin accommodation is a very desirable conveyance for passengers.
Apply to Captain PAIN, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper-ship ROVER'S BRIDE, J. D. NASAN, Esq., Commander, will leave for San Francisco on or about the 12th proximo.
The above ship is now on her first voyage, is a full clipper, possessing unrivalled sailing qualities, and will without doubt make one of the shortest passages on record.
For further particulars apply on board; or to F. W. CLARKE and Co., No. 6, Jamison-street.

FOR LONDON. — The regular trading barque CATHERINE JAMIESON, A1, 403 tons register, WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Wharf, and having a considerable portion already engaged will meet with quick despatch. Has good accommodation and room for a few steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co., Exchange-buildings.

FOR LONDON. The first-class clipper ship WALTER MORRICE, 666 tons register, DAVID MORRICE, commander, is now ready to receive wool, and from her well known sailing qualities offers to shippers a most desirable opportunity. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are very superior.
For freight or passage apply to LYALL, SCOTT, and Co., or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail, full or not full, on the 6th of August.—The A1 fast sailing clipper-ship PHŒNICIAN, JOHN JAMISON, commander, having a considerable portion of her dead weight and light freight engaged, will be despatched as above. Intending passengers to Great Britain are requested to inspect her accommodations, which have been remodelled in a style that is not surpassed by any vessel trading to the colonies. For particulars of freight or passage, apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.; or, MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ASA PACKER, for LONDON. — Two cabins having been unexpectedly vacated, they will be re-let. Early application is requested, as the vessel positively will proceed to sea on the morning of the 9th instant.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf; or, CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street.

AUSTRALIAN LINE of PACKETS from Hamburg to Sydney and Melbourne, by Ross, Vidal, and Co.—This new line comprises the following vessels:—

Malvina Vidal	1200	Fatchmann
Daniel Ross	570	Ketels
Alma and Olga	750	Holst
Charles Ross	350	Föh
Elizabeth Ross	150	Meyer
Oscar Vidal	2000	Ross

Which will be regularly employed between Hamburg and these colonies. Parties desirous of making any arrangements about emigrants, or resident Germans here wishing their friends in Europe to emigrate, can obtain every information required by applying to HAEGE and PRELL, 2, Jamison-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The remarkably fine fast schooner DIANA, 184 tons.
Apply to Captain BOCOVE, on board; or to BROWN and CO., Spring-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine ship HASHEMY, 523 tons register, JOHN ROSS, Commander. Apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The well known clipper brig CLARENDON, 176 tons register carries a cargo of 300 tons, at a very light draught of water.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 480, George-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the first-class iron screw steamer IRON PRINCE, of 40 horse power. Her boilers and machinery are calculated to last, without any material outlay for repairs for three years, and she can be employed at a smaller relative expense than any other steamer of her capacity in these colonies. Her consumption of coal is about 3 cwt. per hour, and she carries a week's supply in her bunkers.
She can stow 300 bales wool, and, with a draught of from 7 to 8 feet, would prove a most serviceable vessel for the rivers and bar harbours on our coasts.
She will be disposed of on most advantageous terms, for which apply at the Phœnix wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, 480, George-street.

FOR SALE, the barque LAUNCESTON, as she now lies, off the Gas Company's Wharf. Full particulars on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill.

SCHOONER ON CHARTER WANTED immediately for the Richmond River.—Wanted immediately a Schooner on Charter for the Richmond, from 50 to 80 tons. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Wharf.

WANTED, a Vessel, to convey about 15,000 Bricks to Morpeth; to be taken from the ship Carthage, Smith's Wharf. Apply at the Wharf. Immediate application is necessary. JOHN GODA.

FOR SALE, the powerful American steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, 572 tons register, 250 horse power, was built at Baltimore, U.S., in 1852, of white oak; is very heavily copper-fastened and diagonally iron braced fore and aft. She is in every respect the best built and strongest steamer in these waters. Her length is 172 feet overall, 27 feet beam, 16 feet 6 inches hold. Cabin accommodations are forward, away from the noise, heat, and smoke of the engines, and are unequalled for convenience and comfort for 50 cabin passengers. Steerage is said to be the best of any boat in the colony for 200 passengers, and with six days' coal on board she has freight capacity of 300 tons.
Has two inverted cylinder condensing marine engines, built under the superintendence of William Sewell, Esq., superintending engineer of the United States Navy, who was part owner at the same time; also, fire engine and hose complete, which are in perfect order; her consumption of coal is very small, only 15 tons per day; she has three masts, is barque-rigged, and is well found in sails and rigging, having two full suits.
Her speed under steam alone is ten knots in moderate weather, and with her screw ungeared, and under sail alone, she has frequently sailed 250 miles in twenty-four hours. Her model is beautiful; she possesses a combination of advantages rarely to be met with, viz., speed of the first-class under steam or canvas; she is economical in consumption of fuel, her accommodations are unequalled, and she is well suited for a war steamer.
Parties inclined to purchase are requested to apply to the undersigned, who will give every necessary information.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.,
June 28, 1854. Macquarie-place.

NOTICE to Passengers per ASA PACKER.—Passengers are requested to embark on Saturday evening, the 8th instant, as the vessel will positively proceed to sea the following morning.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, Agents; CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street, Brokers.
Mail will close at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening.

SHIP SPEEDY, for LONDON.—In consequence of a passenger being unable to proceed in the above vessel, there is one poop cabin disengaged. EBSWORTH and CO.

BRIG SPORTING LASS.—Messrs. HARRIS and BARLOW having sold their interest in the above vessel to Messrs. BATE and GAY, and the agency having been given over to T. and W. Day, the latter give notice that the present owners will not be responsible for any debts contracted without an order from the agents; to whom also all payments must be made, their receipt only being valid. All accounts previous to 1st July, to be sent on to the former owners. T. and W. DAY, Sussex-street.

SHIP DUKE OF CORNWALL.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the following repairs required for the ship Duke of Cornwall, of 586 tons register, now lying in Darling Harbour, namely,—
1. Heaving down
2. Carpenters' work
3. Copper and nails
4. Rigging
5. Repairs to sails.
Such repairs to be in accordance with the Surveyor's report, which can be seen on application at the office of THACKER and CO., George-street.

REPAIRS to Brig SHAMROCK. —Tenders are requested for sundry repairs required by the brig Shamrock, in consequence of collision with the Oceana. Further particulars can be obtained on application to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

LIGHTERAGE! LIGHTERAGE!! Large and small contracts undertaken, by MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

QUAY BERTHS vacant, Campbell's Wharf. Apply to Captain KENDALL, Wharfinger.

CENTRAL STORAGE at 8, York-street, Lloyd's New Buildings.

STORAGE ROOM for a few tons of light goods, at the Circular Quay Free Stores, next the Custom House. WILLIAM JOLLY, Agent.

STORAGE for Free Goods. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

STORAGE.—Goods stored at our new Stores, behind the Custom House, Circular Quay. JOY and LEATHES, Macquarie-place.

LLOYD'S BONDED STORES.—Hours of attendance from 10 to 4 daily. Room for goods of any description.

DIVING! DIVING!!—Cargo recovered, anchors and chains raised, ships' bottoms examined and cleaned, sheathing repaired, obstructions to harbours removed, foundations laid, and submarine works in general undertaken in any of the colonies, by TIZARD, STOREY, SLEATH, and CO., Mining Engineers and Contractors. Communications for the above addressed to BARNARD, BEDDOME, and CO., Macquarie-place, Sydney, will have prompt attention.

SCOTS' CHURCH, Church-hill. — NOTICE.—Parties desirous of applying for sittings in the Church are informed that two Members of the Committee will be in attendance therein on the evening of Wednesday, for half an hour before and half an hour after Divine service; and on the evening of Friday, from 7 till 9, during the next three weeks, to attend to such applicants.
Application may also be made to Gilbert Wright, Church Officer, at the Vestry Room adjoining, any time during the week.
By order of the Committee of Management.
THOMAS SHADE, Honorary Secretary.
Scots' Church, 6th July, 1854.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Palmer-street.—The New Temporary Church for the Presbyterian inhabitants of Woolloomooloo, and the immediate neighbourhood, will be opened to-morrow, when two sermons will be preached in the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, Pastor of the Church; and in the evening by the Rev. James Coutts, of Parramatta.
A collection will be made at the close of each service, in aid of the funds of the Church.
A Tea Meeting will be held in the school room adjoining, on Monday evening following, at half past 6 o'clock, on the occasion of the opening of the above Church. Several Ministers will address the meeting.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. Jones and Smith's, George-street; James Dixson, Jeweller, King-street; John Watson, Druggist, Brickfield-hill; James Watson, Butcher, Park-street; Mrs. Walker, Hay-market; and Mr. Hogg, School-room, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST; on sale at the Depôt of the Tract Society, corner of Pitt and King streets, A brief exhibition of the Scripture Testimony respecting the persons and two Natures of Jesus Christ. Price one shilling.

MORMONISM in Windsor. — Notice. — If the Mormons who were challenged publicly by Mr. Jabez Bunting to prove certain things, and who accepted of the same, had not run away three days before the appointed time. It would not have brought such a stain upon the church of Latter-day Saints.
Windsor, July 6th.

NOTICE. — PROUT'S BRIDGE. — The inhabitants of Canterbury and its neighbourhood are requested to meet at Mr. William Gregory's (late Samuel Miller's), Canterbury Arms, on next Monday evening, at half-past 7 p.m., to decide upon and embody in a resolution certain objections to the line of road proposed to be proclaimed by the Government.
In order to secure a profitable road immediate action is necessary, as we have but about fourteen days.
A delineation of the most useful line of road will be laid before the meeting.
July 7. JOHN DAVIS.

THE following Donations to a case of distress of a Lady and Children are gratefully acknowledged (initials only being given, as directed)—J. S. (collector) 2s. 6d.; T. M., 2s. 6d.; Mr. M., 2s.; A. M., 2s. 6d.; A Friend, 1s.; J. M., 2s. 6d.; J. A., 2s. 6d.; H. W., 2s. 6d.; J. B., 5s.; P. H., 1s.; A Friend, 5s.; G. J. T., jun., 10s.; W. H., 2s. 6d.; T. W., 5s.; G. H., 1s.; A. B., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. S., £1.; D. G., 5s.; Mr. M., 1s.; A. W., 2s. 6d.; J. B. H., 5s.; J. G., 1s.

SURRY HILLS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Botany-street.—The Silver Medal, to be awarded at Christmas, will not be open to pupils entering after the 17th of this month. Two vacancies for day pupils. F. H. STAMMERS.

TYNEWORTH ESTABLISHMENT. — MISS MOORE begs to inform the parents and guardians of her pupils that the duties of her school will be resumed on Monday, July 10th. Woolloomooloo and Palmer streets.

FINE ARTS.—A splendid specimen of French fine arts has been imported into the colony by Messrs. Perrett and Co., 204, George-street, French Watch and Clock Makers. It consists of a most magnificent drawing-room clock, representing Clio and Apollo, set on a fine piece of marble and gold, in the style of Louis XVI.; and also of two candelabra, of the most handsome and graceful shape; the whole comes from Messrs. Raingo Freres, the manufacturer to the Emperor of the French.
Messrs. Perret and Co. have decided upon raffling that royal lot, making 70 tickets of one guinea each. The raffle will take place on the 20th instant, at the time and place designated by a future advertisement.
Persons having taken tickets are requested to withdraw them, as all unpaid tickets will be disposed of one day previous to the drawing.
Amateurs should not lose such a rare opportunity of becoming possessors of such a princely lot.
PERRET and Co., 204, George-street.

REMOVAL.—BURTON and POWNALL to 202, Elizabeth-street, next Wentworth-place.

MR. JOHN BENNETT.—A letter from your son, in California, at the Lady of the Lake, Glebe.

FREDERICK SAMUEL NEAL, per ship Admiral Tromp, from Liverpool (1853), will hear of his father, by writing to, or calling upon, Mrs. NESBITT, Cumberland House, 127, Cumberland-street.

THE Situation of Clerk advertised by CRAWLEY and SMITH has been filled.

CAUTION.—To Butchers, Graziers, and others.—We hereby give notice to all parties, that no person in charge of any cattle on the road to Sydney, and which are consigned to us, is empowered to dispose of them, and in the event of any such sale being made, it will not be ratified by us. BUYERS and LEARMONTH.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Campbelltown, on or about the 1st May last, a dark bay Mare, branded MC near shoulder, switch tail, rising five years old. If stolen, upon conviction, a reward of £5 will be given; and if strayed, £2 upon application to MICHL. M'LOUGHLIN; or to Mr. JNO. HURLEY, Campbelltown. July 3rd, 1854.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders required for a first-class building in Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank. For plans, &c., &c., apply to F. R. HILLY, Architect, Pitt-street.

BRIMMER'S Registry Office, (Established 1844) opposite the Royal Hotel, provides employers with every description of labour (male and female), and obtains employment for the unemployed.

2000 BULLOCKS. — Wanted, 2000 Store Bullocks, from 2 years old upwards, to be delivered on the Murrumbidgee River. Parties wishing to supply the same will be pleased to state price and date of delivery. Apply to THOMAS S. MORT and CO.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER wanted. Apply, by letter only, to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Wanted, Shepherds and Stockmen. Apply to JOHN P. Ridley, Charlotte place, Church-hill.

A GENTLEMAN, who has resided for the two last years in Sydney, and who for twenty years previously had been the active partner in a very large mercantile firm in London, now offers his services as Managing Man in a store, either town or country; but the country preferred. The most unexceptionable references given. Address T. L. Z., *Herald* Office.

A YOUNG MAN having some knowledge of architectural drawing may hear of employment by applying at SMITH and GARDINER'S Educational Depository, 282, Pitt-street.

A GENTLEMAN recently established in a manufacturing business is desirous of meeting with an active Partner, possessing a small capital of about £600; unexceptionable references required. Apply, by letter, E. G., *Herald* Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, able to command a small capital, may hear of an opportunity of investing, by addressing a line, stating name and address, this day to CAPITAL, *Herald* Office.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—A respectable youth as an in-door apprentice to the binding and printing business. Apply to JOSEPH COOK, Printing Office, 219, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

AN ASSISTANT TUTOR wanted at the Collegiate School, Windsor. Apply, by letter, to the Rev. H. CARY, Windsor.

AS PORTER and GROOM.—Wanted, a sober, steady man as Porter, and to look after a horse. He must have a good character for civility, honesty, and sobriety, from his last place. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, Wholesale Bedding Warehouse, 169, Pitt-street South.

BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.—Wanted, a person of business habits and unexceptionable character, to act as Depositary, and to carry on the business of the above societies. Further particulars may be learned by applying to Mr. SAMUEL GOOLD, at the Depot; or to JAMES COMRIE, Hon. Sec., Miller's-point.

CONVEYANCE to Gundagai required immediately. Apply at the Office of the Colonial Storekeeper, Dockyard, Lower George-street.

ENGLISH or SCOTCH COAL wanted, in any quantity, by ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.

EVENING Employment wanted, by a competent Bookkeeper. Address E. Y., *Herald* Office.

FEMALE SERVANT.—Wanted, a female general Servant; also, a Girl, to assist in the house work. Apply to Mrs. EDWARD JOHNSON, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, opposite the grounds of the University, and the third house on the right.

FIREMEN and Labourers wanted, at HAYES' Mills, Elizabeth-street South.

GIG and SADDLE HORSES. — Wanted, the above. Must be warranted quiet both in saddle and harness, and not over seven years old. Apply, between one and two o'clock this day, to the undersigned, at No. 13, Goulburn-street East. W. WALKER.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, experienced in tuition, is desirous of a situation as daily Governess. She is qualified to impart a sound English education, together with French, acquired on the Continent, and the rudiments of music. A family preferred. Address B. D., *Herald* Office.

MINERS wanted, by the Ophir Copper Mining Company. Apply to the Secretary, 356, Pitt-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—An active person, possessing a small capital and a knowledge of storekeeping, may meet with an advantageous arrangement with a country store, which has been for some time established. Apply to Messrs. ASPINWALL and CHALDER, Bank-court, King-street.

SERVANTS WANTED, by a respectable family, about half a mile from the city boundary.
A married couple, without encumbrance
A gardener, a single man preferred
A nursemaid, about sixteen years of age
To steady parties, who understand their business, liberal wages. Enquire at Mrs. HEMMING'S, 165, Elizabeth-street, three doors north of Market-street, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, on Monday morning next.

SUPERINTENDENT. — A person experienced amongst and in driving cattle, will be glad to undertake driving a lot to Victoria, or to join a party taking cattle or horses to Melbourne. Address W., care of Mr. James Walker Williams, Hartley.

TEAMS wanted for Gundagai and Albury; a high rate will be given. Apply AUGUSTUS DREUTLER and CO., opposite the Bank New South Wales.

TO SOLICITORS.—A young man being disengaged of an evening wishes employment as Engrossing or General Copying Clerk, at his own residence. Address W. S., *Herald* Office.

TO BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS. — Wanted, Women's Kangaroo Boots and Shoes, in any quantity. Apply to D. COHEN and CO., Wynyard Lane.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—Wanted, by an active young man, of colonial experience, situation as commercial traveller, collector, or shipping clerk, &c. Can give deposit, good reference, and character. Address, ACAR, *Herald* Office.

TO CHEMISTS and Medical Practitioners.—Wanted, by a young man of fifteen years' experience, just arrived in the colony, a situation as assistant or dispenser. Address J.R. B., H. Kusing's Australian Hotel, George-street.

THE Parents and Guardians of the Pupils of the King's School are respectfully informed that the School will open on Monday, the 17th of July. Rev. H. H. BOBART, A.M., Head Master.

THE advertiser is anxious to obtain a situation as general House Servant or plain Man Cook, or waiting at table. Apply to H. M., *Herald* Office. Letters post-paid.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a steady Compositor. Apply to F. M. STOKES, 12, Charlotte-place.

VISITING TUTOR.—A Gentleman of great experience wishes to meet with an engagement. Address, Tutor, care of Mr. MOORE, Bookseller, opposite the Cathedral, George-street.

WANTED, Fencers, to erect about 200 rods of fencing, at Austenham, Balmain Road. Apply to Dr. MACDONALD.

WANTED, a young person as Parlour Maid. Good references will be required. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM WALKER, Fort-street.

WANTED, a Marble Sawyer, and a Marble Polisher. Apply at the Australian Marble Works, 122, Pitt-street, Sydney. July 5th.

WANTED, a Man and his Wife. The man must understand the management of a horse, and the woman must be a plain good cook. Apply to WANT, ROXBURGH, and WANT, 358, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable, commodious Residence, in the locality of St. James' Chuch, with not less than ten rooms. Apply to E. C. WEEKES, Esq., George-street; or to FELIX WILSON, Esq., Pine Villa, Newtown.

WANTED, a Master for the King's School, Parramatta, who can teach writing and arithmetic, &c. Apply to the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR, Parsonage, Alexandria.

WANTED, a general House Servant. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mrs. JAMES ROBEY, Linthorpe, Newtown.

WANTED, by the Colonial Gold Company at Louisa Creek and Tambaroora, miners and ordinary labourers. Capital contracts for various kinds of work are always open to steady industrious men. A gang of men accustomed to tend kilns might have permanent employment on excellent terms.

WANTED, Two Quarrymen; also, Two rough Carpenters, to proceed to Lane Cove, (about 7 miles from Sydney. Wanted, also, a Housemaid for the same place. Apply JOHN BROWN, Timber Yard, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a Man to make himself useful in a bakehouse. Apply at No. 1, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. No night or Sunday work required.

WANTED, a Plain Cook. Apply at Mrs. SHADER'S, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Salesman for the Ladies' and Children's Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 322, George-street.

WANTED, to go to New Zealand, to undertake the education of three boys, a Gentleman, who will have a house to himself, and the option of purchasing or renting land on the estate, if he wishes to settle there. Apply to Mr. LAYARD, 28, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a situation in a Shipping business, or counting-house, by a young man, Swiss, who for the last three years was engaged in a flax-mill as an accountant. He speaks French, German, and English. Please address G. G. *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply to Mr. BREILLAT, Sydney Flour Mills.

WANTED, a Cottage, containing 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, in the suburbs, Woolloomooloo or Surry Hills preferred. As the place would be taken for a permanency the rent must be moderate. Apply to C. H., 453, George-street.

WANTED, two Female Servants. Apply at the John Bull Inn, King-street.

WANTED, Two Single Men, as Labourers. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, Registry Office, King-street, neighbourhood of Sydney.

WANTED, a young healthy person as Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. MACKELLAR, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply between 10 and 12, Mrs. DEAN, 284, George-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Wages 12s. weekly. Apply to Mrs. COLYER, 87, Elizabeth-street, South.

WANTED, by a middle-aged man, who writes a good hand, a situation in a Store, or as a private Watchman. Respectable reference can be given. Address R. S. *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Housemaid, with good references, at Mrs. PELL'S, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, by a respectable female, employment as Needlewoman, or to make herself generally useful in a family. Apply at 259, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street East.

WANTED, Freight to Goulburn or Yass; three drays. Address M. P., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Porter. One who knows town well and can drive. Apply to HENRY WOOLLEY, 290, George-street.

WANTED, a Coachman; also a Laundress—a married couple preferred—must be well recommended from their last places. Apply to Mrs. THORNE, Claremont, Rose Bay; or to Mrs. CAPP'S Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a good Man Cook, for a country inn. Apply to Mr. GROCOTT, Bon Accord Stores.

WANTED, Tenders for building a four-horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Address H. P., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Furnished Bedroom, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, Z., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a competent Person to attend a Ladies' School daily; she must thoroughly understand the whole routine of English education, with drawing; references required. Apply for address to Messrs. DUCKER and TURNER, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

WANTED, a general House Servant. To a competent person wages no object. Apply to Mrs. H. JONES, 22, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable female as Cook and Laundress, where there are only two in family. Apply between the hours of nine and two, to Mrs. BROADHURST, North Shore; or to Mrs. GREENHILL, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, a Single Man as Coachman, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr. WALTER LAMB, Lamb's Wharf.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply at the Bedford Hotel, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl to do part of the housework, and attend to two little girls; also, a good Cook. Apply at No. 3, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a Cottage, in or near the Glebe Road. Address, stating rent, Box No. 181, Post Office.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. RUSH, 293, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. RUSH, 293, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Gardener. A single man preferred. Apply to Mr. J. S. BARKER, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Drapers' Assistants. Three Young Men who are fully acquainted with the business. None others need apply. Also, a Youth acquainted with the slop and drapery department. Apply 299, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in the warehouse of the undersigned, Two experienced salesmen. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG.

A LADY and Gentleman have Two Rooms to Let, unfurnished, in a new house, use of kitchen, well, and good yard. Terms, one guinea per week. For the address apply at the Cockatoo Inn, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS, with partial Board for two single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 74, Bourke-street, South Head Road, or to Mr. J. C. PETERS, Harrington-street.

AN OFFICE to Let, with immediate possession, Apply to LEVY and MICHAEL, 472, George-street.

BEDFORD FAMILY HOTEL, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.—Comfortable board and lodging for single gentlemen. Terms, £3 3s. per week.

BEDFORD FAMILY HOTEL, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.—Drawing-room and bedroom to let.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two single Gentlemen may be had at No. 137, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near the South Head Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Redfern.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a small, respectable, private family, where there are no children or boarders. Address S. C., Post Office, Sydney.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted by a Gentlemen in a family within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office—a separate bedroom is indispensable. Apply by letter, this day, to SILEX, *Herald* Office.

BOARD and Lodging, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. A respectable young man can be accommodated at G. ELWORTHY'S, Tailor, Outfitter, and Hatter, 191, Pitt-street, four doors north of Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Castlereagh-street, next to Dr. Houston's, two doors from Market-street—30s. a-week.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. NESBITT'S, Cumberland House, No. 127, Cumberland-street.

BOARD and LODGING.—Wanted, by a young man, preferring a room to himself, where there are few boarders. £1 5s. will be given per week. Address W. S., *Herald* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, overlooking the Harbour, for single Gentlemen. 3, Cumberland-st. North.

HOUSE and SHOP to let in Riley-street. Apply to BRADY, Palmer-street Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence for single gentlemen, combined with every comfort, at thirty shillings per week, 274, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, combined with quiet and every comfort, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moutry's Buildings, Church-hill, corner of Gloucester-street.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two excellent Rooms, in a fine situation. Rent, 15s. per week. For address apply to Mr. EVANS, Grocer, &c., Bank-street, Chippendale.

SUPERIOR BOARD, &c., for a gentleman and his wife in a private gentleman's house. Apply 70, Hunter-st.

SUPERIOR Accommodation for Boarders, at 21, Pitt-street South. Terms moderate.

TWO or Three large Rooms to Let, with use of Kitchen, in a family of two. 22, Kent-street North.

TWO large Front Rooms to Let, at the corner of Queen and Waterloo streets, Chippendale. Rent, 18s. per week.

TWO or Three respectable young Men can be accommodated with board and lodging at Mrs. SLATER'S, No. 98, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

TO LET, in Duke-street, No. 18, a neat and comfortable Cottage, four (4) rooms, kitchen, and a good pump of water. Apply to Mr. T. ETHERINGTON, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, a House at the Glebe, stables, coach-house, water, &c. Apply 19, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, Offices and Stores, near Queen's Wharf Apply to JOHN SPEEREN, 70, Lower George-street.

TO LET, a Store and part of a Wharf. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, timber merchant, Sussex-street.

TO LET, a House in Elizabeth-street South, containing seven rooms and kitchen; water laid on. Apply at Dr. M'PHEE'S, Brickfield Hill.

TO LET, Surry Hills, Two Houses, each containing six rooms, with verandah, well of water, &c. Rent, moderate. Apply to WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 555, George-street.

TO LET, Comfortable Apartments, suitable for offices or dwellings, 2nd door from Catholic Chapel, 79, Gloucester-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartments, with use of kitchen and servants' room, if required. Parties without children seeking really good accommodation for a permanency will find this worth attention. 24, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

ESSENCE OF GINGER, and Chamomile Flowers, for Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, and Nervous Affections. The peculiar aromatic properties of the Jamaica Ginger, in combination with the bitter and essential principles of the Chamomile, unquestionably afford the most efficacious remedy that can be employed for the cure of the above distressing complaints.—This Essence, being also combined with an alkali, has the power of neutralizing Acidity in the Stomach; and thus of removing the cause of Flatulence, Spasm, and Heartburn. The bitter and aromatic qualities give tone to the stomach, and correct its secretions; hence Headache, general debility, and all diseases originating in Indigestion, are most effectually cured by it. After too great an indulgence in the convivialities of the table, instant relief will be afforded by a dose of the Essence of Ginger and Chamomile. Prepared by HEATH and FREEMAN, Family and Dispensing Chemists, 187, George Street, Sydney, (from Savory and Moore, Chemists to the Queen, London.)

THE INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE.—This mixture, acting as a charm, may be truly said to be the Mother's Sheet Anchor, having saved the lives of thousands of Infants when threatened with Convulsions arising from a disordered state of the bowels, &c., to which Children of a tender age are so liable. It may be administered with safety to an Infant two or three days old. When the Child is restless or uneasy, a dose seldom fails to afford relief.—It may be repeated in two or three hours, but not more frequently than three times in twenty-four hours. Prepared and sold in bottles, 2s. each, by HEATH and FREEMAN, Family and Dispensing Chemists, 187 George-street, Sydney, (from Savory and Moore, Queen's Chemists, London.)

PIANOFORTES, by John Broadwood and Sons.—First-class cottages, in rosewood cases. Just opened elegant rosewood microchordon cottages, by Allison and Allison, Albert, full check action, sable pattern mouldings, ornamented fretwork, carved legs, &c. Pianofortes tuned and repaired. WILLIAM KING (from Broadwood's), George-street, near the *Herald* Office.

A WORD to the LADIES.—Great selling off of first-class goods in ladies' dresses, satin mantles, Irish poplins, French silks, &c., &c., in the Great Exhibition Room, Royal Hotel, George-street. 1500 French silk dresses, in the newest style of pattern, at 5os. the full dress, not to be purchased anywhere else in Sydney under four guineas, 36 brocaded silk dresses, to clear them off, 45s. the full dress; 150 real Irish poplins, lowered from last week's price of two guineas to 35s.; 200 Circassian robes, a beautiful dress, for 11s. 6d.; 4 cases of the newest and latest shapes in black satin and silk mantles, maids' sizes. 8s. 6d.; ladies' black silk mantles, 11s. 6d.; the best black satin, 23s. 6d. to 30s. There is a loss on the above goods from the Paris prices of 75 per cent. 200 French satin aprons, 7s. each. Drapers and purchasers buying parcels above £20, five per cent. discount allowed. Notice the address—Nos. 5 and 6 in the Great Exhibition Rooms, Bazaar, Royal Hotel.

CHARLEVILLE VILLAGE, Petersham Estate.—The unsold portion of the above property is for sale, in allotments, either by the foot or by the block, to suit purchasers. Plan on view, and particulars may be ascertained by applying to RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART, 178, George-street.

MEDALLION of W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq.—Messrs. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE have been appointed Agents by Mr. Thomas Woolner, to receive subscriptions for this MAGNIFICENT WORK OF ART. They beg to announce that a specimen in plaster may be inspected at their establishment in George-street. The artist is about to proceed to England, and will have casts in bronze, executed by the first bronzefounders in Europe. The price of each medallion will be Five Guineas, and they will be ready for delivery to subscribers in the course of twelve months. The following critiques on this work have appeared in the local press, and Mr. Woolner has pride and satisfaction in pointing to the opinion of this distinguished Australian himself.
"Sydney, 25th February, 1854.
"MY DEAR SIR—I beg you will allow me to testify the satisfaction I feel at your medallion of me. If I can in any way further any professional objects you may have in view, after my return to England, you may command any influence I may possess.
"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "W. C. WENTWORTH."
The medallion, which is nine inches in diameter, gives the head and neck of Mr. Wentworth in *basso relievo*. The outward likeness is most striking; but it possesses a far higher value than this—the artist has caught, by a happy inspiration, the mental characteristics—the very soul of the man. It is in this that the true artist is shown. It is impossible for any person, even though unacquainted with Mr. Wentworth, to look on this medallion without feeling that the owner of such a head could be no ordinary man.—*Empire*.
The likeness is a most striking one, not only conveying a correct impression of the outer features of the great Australian Statesman, but breathing a pure poetic spirit of art. Altogether, it is a work worthy of the subject; and the friends and admirers of Mr. Wentworth can have no better memorial of him than this medallion of Mr. Woolner presents.—*Englishman*
Every muscle of the face is in action; the character of firmness and decision imparted to the mouth, while it does not appear at all extravagant or unnatural, is something wonderful.—*Sydney Illustrated News*.

FINE ARTS.—The Wentworth Medallion.—The undersigned, on behalf of the talented artist, Mr. Woolner, desire to call the serious attention of the liberal patrons of art in New South Wales to the extreme fidelity as to the portraiture of this Medallion, and its bold yet delicate treatment.
As Mr. Woolner sails for England in the Queen of the South, it is respectfully urged on gentlemen who purpose subscribing for copies, to signify their intention without delay.
WOOLCOTT and CLARKE,
Printsellers, &c., 555, George-street, next Bank of Australasia.

HAIGH, W. B., General Commission and Labour Agent. Registry Office, 197 (late 481), George-street.

NEW SONG—Just published—"The Wishing Gate." Price 3s. H. MARSH and Co.

COLLARD and COLLARDS's Pianofortes—Just landed. H. MARSH and Co. 490½, George-street.

NEW ENGLISH PUBLICATION — Songs of Australia—Just received. H. MARSH and Co.

QUEEN of the SOUTH QUADRILLE—Superbly illustrated, with view of Sydney. H. MARSH and Co.

PIANOFORTES and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, from the best manufacturer. H. MARSH and Co., 490½ George-street.

MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS, without words; six books, 40s. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 314, Pitt-street.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS just received by W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 314, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES, by all the best makers, at W. J. JOHNSON and CO.'s, 314, Pitt-street.

TOGAS BOYS' OVERCOATS. — BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 97, King-street.

HIMALAYA BOYS' OVERCOATS.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 97, King-street.

HIMALAYA BOYS' and YOUTHS' CAPES.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 97, King-street.

TOGAS YOUTHS' OVERCOATS.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO, 97, King-street.

WITNEY BOYS' OVERCOATS.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 97, King-street.

WITNEY YOUTHS' OVERCOATS.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 96, King-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price 3s., SHELLS OF OCEAN, the most popular song of the day, by J. W. Cherry, with a beautiful illustration. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 555, George-street.

ROYAL VOCAL ALBUM, containing two pounds worth of choice music, beautifully illustrated, price 5s.; post free, 6s. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 555, George-street.

MUSIC STOOLS, ex Eliza.—The largest assortment of first class London made in the market; price 45s. 6d., upwards. Quality, guaranteed. H. R. HURFORD, Pianoforte Importer, Selector, Tuner, &c., Castlereagh-street, a few doors south of King-street. N.B. A few superior pianofortes just landed.

MR. HENRY MARSH will resume his instructions on the Pianoforte and Singing, on Monday, July 10.

FOR SALE, a Five-ton Boat, masts, sails, two oars, &c. Apply to VINCEN, Woolloomooloo Bay.

A LARGE and Light Spring Cart for sale, cheap, at FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

LADIES' and Children's Under Clothing and Children's Dresses, &c. Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just opened a large assortment of new goods. N.B.—Country orders by post promptly executed.

BLANKETS, all colours, at half the usual prices. C. H. MAY, 28 and 34, Hunter-street.

OAT HAY, 8s. per cwt., in bales about 3 cwt. each, at FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, a new Waterman's Skiff. Apply to THOMAS MACGREGOR, Waterman, Circular Wharf.

FOR SALE, a number of Wooden Houses, made to order, at Singapore, now landed and assorted, of following sizes, viz.:—20 x 12, 20 x 20, 30 x 25. R. TOWNS.

TO LET, Rooms and Office, well situated. Apply at J. G. RENATEAU'S, No. 650, Lower George-street.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION on all Winter Goods. C. H. MAY, Outfitter, 28 and 34, Hunter-street.

LADIES' Lambswool and Merino Under-vests and Drawers, at C. H. MAY'S Sydney Baby Linen Establishment, 28, Hunter-street. N.B.—Country orders by post promptly executed.

BABY LINEN, in sets, from Two Guineas to Thirty Pounds. Mrs. MAY, Sydney Baby Linen Establishment, 28, Hunter-street. N.B.—Printed lists sent free to all parts of the colony.

TO INVALIDS.—Guiness's genuine Dublin Stout, strongly recommended to invalids, &c. I. O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.—Just opened, (2) Two cases of French Kid Gloves, of a very superior description.
THOMAS GARTON and CO.
Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

FRENCH FLOWERS.—(12) Twelve Cartoons of French Flowers, just opened.
THOMAS GARTON and CO.
Wynyard House, 240, George-street

LADIES' French Boots and Shoes, just opened, by THOMAS GARTON and CO.
Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots, on sale by THOMAS GARTON and CO.
Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

A SUIT of superfine black cloth, well made, four pounds (£4), at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

BOYS' Clothing, in tweeds, doeskins, and superfine cloths, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-st., one door from Pitt-st.

BOYS' Overcoats, in beaver and pilot, 18s. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Ladies' Riding Habit Maker, Professed Coat and Trousers' Maker, Park-street, one door from Pitt-street.

CLOCKS, Clocks, Clocks, useful and ornamental, from £2 upward, warranted to keep time, to be had of MITCHELL and FELTON, Jewellers, &c., 297, Pitt-street, and 198, George-street. opposite *Empire* Office.

WATCHES, Watches, Watches, for use as well as ornament, from £3 upwards, to be had of the undersigned.
MITCHELL and FELTON, Jewellers, &c.,
297, Pitt-street, and 198, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, The Sydney University Calendar, 1854. Price, 5s. boards; 6s., cloth. WAUGH and COX, Publishers, 554, George-street.

FOR SALE, ex QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,
12 cases prime North Wilts cheese
23 sides finest Wiltshire bacon
In beautiful condition.
For particulars apply for Mr. A. M. BARNES' Store, at Dr. Hanford's, Kent-street South, near Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, a superior highly-finished Turret Clock, of the manufacture of Messrs. Roskell, of Liverpool, and suitable for a place of worship or other public building. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and Co. Spring-street, July 6.

ABSENT FRIENDS.—The Queen of the South, appointed to sail on the 15th instant, will afford a favourable opportunity to persons desirous of sending their Portraits to their friends at home.
MESSRS. WHEELER AND COMPANY, anxious to obviate the disappointment which has invariably occurred on similar occasions advise those who wish to secure good Portraits to make an early appointment, as they never permit an indifferent Portrait to leave their Rooms, if allowed sufficient time for a second, or even a third sitting, when necessary.
Sydney Photographic Rooms (next door but one to the Post Office, George-street).

TO STOREKEEPERS, SADDLERS, and others.—
FOR SALE.
Saddlers' materials and tools, a large assortment
Men's strong kip boots, hob-nailed
Men's calf and grained leather wellington boots
Women's patent leather slippers, assorted
Upholsterers' moroccos and roans, various colours
French calf wellington fronts and grafts, blocked
The usual large stock of Ullathorne's superior grindery. Also, Colonial leather of all kinds, best manufacture
Observe—No advance in prices.
At WYATT and SONS, next the School of Arts, Pitt-street.

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AUSTRALIAN MARINE ASSOCIATION, MELBOURNE. Capital, £300,000 in 10,000 Shares.
DIRECTORS:
A. A. Broadfoot, Esq., Chairman.
H. A. Coffey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
H. H. Tennent, Esq., John Benn, Esq., R. E. Wallen, Esq.
MANAGER—James Calvert, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR at Melbourne, Mr. William Reid;
Ditto, ditto, at Sydney, Captain James Gilbert.
LONDON AGENTS—Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons; at Liverpool, Mr. James M'Henry.
Rates of Premium Per Cent. by First Class Ships.

Guineas.		Guineas
Adelaide 1½	Great Britain	2
Swan River 1½	China	2½
Launceston 1½	Manila	2½
Hobart Town 1	Singapore	2
Port Phillip 1	Java	2
Ditto, steamers .... ¾	India	2½
Port Nicholson 2	Ceylon	2
Auckland 1	California	1½
Nelson 2½	Mauritius	2
Port Cooper 2½	South America	1½
Port Otago 2½	Wellington	2½
Gold and Specie.		
Port Phillip 1	Great Britain	2
Ditto, steamers .... ¾	Singapore	1¼

War risk according to arrangement.
N.B.—Goods insured, with particular average, from a quarter to half per cent. extra.
Time Risks on First Class Vessels:—
Three months .... 3 guineas per cent.
Six months .... 5 ditto ditto.
Whaling voyage .... 10 ditto ditto.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
HAIGH, MONDAY, and CO., Agents, 21, Hunter-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, empowered by Acts of Parliament.
DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | William Walker, Jun., Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | Jos. Scaife Willis, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
MacFarlane, Esq., M.D. | Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor.—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary.—Robert Styles, Esq.
R. Thomson, Esq., Accountant.
OFFICES, 3, BRIDGE-STREET.
CAPITAL AND RESOURCES—The Amount of CAPITAL subscribed exceeds £1,500,000.

	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up, and in course of payment......	198,072	10	0
Accumulated Funds of the Company.........	398,153	4	9
	£596,225	14	9

The liability of the Proprietors is declared by the Company's Acts of Parliament to be unlimited.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUMS.
1st Class.—Buildings occupied as dwelling houses and counting houses only, from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per cent.
2nd Class.—Buildings occupied as stores, or for purposes of trade, as well as of residence, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
Floating Policies, 15s. per cent.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are contained. Additional rates charged for hazardous goods, trades, and stocks.
Special risks taken by agreement.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PREMIUMS TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With guaranteed bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.	Premiums to cease in 5 years.	Premiums to cease in 10 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 19 0	1 0 3	1 2 6	7 12 11	4 5 0
30	2 2 6	2 9 5	1 6 6	1 7 6	8 18 3	5 0 0
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	1 11 5	1 14 2	10 10 2	5 18 11
50	3 19 8	4 12 7	2 3 8	2 10 1	12 8 11	7 1 8
60	6 0 6	7 1 3	3 13 9	4 9 5	15 5 3	9 2 10

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.
AGENTS AT MORETON BAY (for both departments) R. Towns, and Co.—Agents for the fire department, at Maitland, Jeremiah Ledsam. Newcastle, Bingle and Son. Goulburn, William Chatfield. Bathurst, James Stirling Home.
ROBERT STYLES, Resident Secretary.

£20,000 TO BE LENT,—THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Twenty Thousand Pounds to be lent on mortgage by the above Company, in sums of not less than £500, on unexceptionable securities at Eight (8,) per cent. per annum. ROBERT STYLES, Resident Secretary, No. 3, Bridge-street, 4th May, 1854.

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, fully subscribed, with power to increase the amount to £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD ERSKINE, Chairman.
JOSHUA P. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chairman.
George Barber, Esq. | Charles H. Lester, Esq.
Josiah Bates, Esq. | Charles Podmore, Esq.
John Field, Esq. | Daniel Shears, Esq.
Joseph Hardcastle, Esq. | Richard Swift, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
James Ivyleafe, Esq. |
Thomas Carlyle Hayward, Esq. | Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
JAMES KNIGHT, Esq., Secretary.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PROFITS.—Those assured on the participating scale will be entitled to their portion of three-fifths of the profits arising out of the Guarantee, as well as the Life Department.
MEDICAL REFEREES paid by the Company.
COLONIAL RISKS are undertaken on liberal terms. No extra premiums for Australia, the North American Colonies, or the Cape.
PREMIUMS may be paid either quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, at the option of the assured.
POLICIES ARE INDISPUTABLE, except in cases of palpable fraud, and one-fourth of the sum assured is payable Ten days after the production of satisfactory proof of death.
RATES for all ages, and full particulars can be obtained on application.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned is now empowered to issue the Company's Guarantee, either separate, or in conjunction with a Life Policy, to parties desirous of procuring security for Fidelity of Trust.
No charge whatever for the Guarantee Policy is made if a Life Assurance be effected for twice the amount of the Guarantee.
The Company forego the payment of the Guarantee Premium after five years, when the Life Assurance is for an equal amount; and after ten years if for half the amount of the Guarantee.
GUARANTEE POLICIES are granted independently of Life Assurance, on a graduated reduction of premium.
The advantages thus presented offer great inducement to clerks in banks, railways, mercantile firms, and public institutions, to select this Office, where a Guarantee of Fidelity is required.
The security of the Company is accepted by the East India Company, the Corporations of London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and other important towns, by the leading Banks, Railways, and Public Companies, and by many of the most eminent commercial firms throughout the Kingdom.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and other information may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 1, Church Hill.
LOUIS BARBER, Agent.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Adelaide Place, London, Bridge, and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo Place, London.
Capital, £500,000.
(Established 1835.)
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
Directors.
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Alderman, Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., and Alderman, Deputy Chairman.
John Addis, Esq | Edward Huggins, Esq.
C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dudin Brown, Esq. | Robert Main, Esq.
George B. Carr, Esq. | W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Francis Witham, Esq.
Manager—George H. Jay, Esq.
This Company offers peculiar advantages to the Public, combining as it does all the improvements in the modes of insuring, which experience has proved to be desirable, with the security arising from an established business.
The undersigned agents for all the Australian Colonies are authorized by special Power of Attorney, registered in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit on the bank of New South Wales to any extent required.
PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.
Per annum per £100
First class buildings, stone or brick, with slated tile metal roofs .... from 3s. to 8s.
Second class ditto ditto shingled roof ...... „ 5s. „ 12s. 6d.
Third class ditto inferior buildings ...... „ 10s. „ 25s.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.
The rates for Life Assurance are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information may be obtained at the office of BEIT and SON, Macquarie Place, Sydney.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £30,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight from Sydney or Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.
The Policies will be made payable in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—
In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
„ London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
„ Calcutta, by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
„ Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
„ Manila, by Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.
„ Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.
And in Sydney by the undersigned.
Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general)
FROM SYDNEY.

To Great Britain... 2 per cent.	To Java .... 2 per cent.
China .... 2½ „	„ Ceylon .... 2 „
Singapore ..... 2 „	„ Mauritius ...... 2 „
Manila .... 2½ „	„ California ...... 2 „
India .... 2½ „	„ South America 2 „

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.
TO OR FROM SYDNEY.

To Port Phillip ... 1¼ per cent.	To Auckland ...... 1¾ per cent
„ Do. per steamer 1 „	„ Port Nicholson 2 „
„ Adelaide .... 1½ „	„ Nelson .... 2¼ „
„ Swan River ... 2½ „	„ Port Cooper...... 3 „
„ Launceston ... 1½ „	„ Port Otago ...... 2¼ „
„ Hobartown .... 1 „	

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra. THACKER AND CO., Agents, 541, George-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital, £1,500,000. FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS
Per cent per annum.
Brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or metal roofs, from .... 3s. to 8s.
Brick or stone buildings, shingled roofs......... 5s. to 12s.
Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s. to 25s.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement. Losses from fire by lightning made good.
All claims ADJUSTED and PAID in SYDNEY, the agents having a credit with the Union Bank of Australia to any extent required.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney, 1st July, 1854.
N.B.—In case of fire, notice to be given to Mr. T. J. BOWN, Superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, 286, George-street South.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LAUNCESTON.
CAPITAL, £100,000, IN 2000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
Keith Jackson King, Esq., J.P.; Wm. Headlam, Esq.; James Peters, Esq.
SECRETARY—John Atkinson, Esq., J.P.
SOLICITOR—C. A. W. Rocher, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Launceston—Captain W. Henniker.
AGENT at Hobart Town—F. A. Downing, Esq., J.P.
MARINE SURVEYOR, Hobart Town—Captain George Johnstone
AGENTS at Melbourne—Messrs. Williams, Headlam, and Co.
Geelong—John Gell, Towers, and Co.
Portland Bay—Messrs. A. R. Cruikshank and Co.
Warnambool—Messrs. Manifold and Bostock.
Sydney—Messrs George Thorne and Co.
BANKERS—Bank of Australasia.
Fire and Marine Risks are now taken by the Company; those insured at this Office against casualties by fire are reminded that annual policies expire on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.
NOTICE.—Tamar Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Launceston.—Messrs. GEORGE THORNE AND CO. have this day been appointed Agents for the Company at Sydney, New South Wales.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN ATKINSON, Secretary.
Launceston, November 9, 1853.

TRAFALGAR ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION
CAPITAL, £250,000.
OFFICE, 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.
This Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the Share and Policy holders, in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description; and also securing *Education, Apprenticeship Fees*, or *Endowments* to their children.
Combination Policies payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates.
This impor addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious consideration of persons in all positions of life.
All policies are indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the Office in resisting a claim, under any circumstances whatever, is removed.
The general business of this Association embraces:—
Granting policies from £50 upwards.
Loans in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities, on favourable terms.
Endowments, and every risk contingent on life.
Independently of the premiums arising from policies, the transactions of the Association are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of £250,000, by nearly 1100 shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with prospectus, assuring thereby most perfect responsibility.
Detailed prospectuses, containing the rates of premium, explanation of the system, &c., &c., may be had on application to Agents for the Australasian Colonies,
CONSTABLE and CO., Bridge-street.
ERLAM AND WILLIAMS, King-street

THE AGENT OF THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, desires to give notice to gentlemen holding appointments in BANKS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, and MERCANTILE FIRMS, that by a resolution of the London Court of Directors, of which he subjoins a copy, he is now empowered to receive applications from parties requiring security for Fidelity of Trust.
Forms of proposal, rates of premium, and other information, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 1, Church Hill.
LOUIS BARBER, Agent.
Extract from Minutes of Court, 28th March, 1854. Resolved:—"Mr. Barber be informed that this Court will approve of his receiving premiums for any Fidelity Guarantee Proposals, not exceeding in any one case £2000, which may receive the joint approval of himself and Mr. Cargill.
Signed THOS. WINKWORTH, Chairman,
True Copy.
J. KNIGHT, Secretary.
Court, 28th March, 1854.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 353, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Holt, junior, Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. | Dr. James Mitchell
M. Metcalfe, Esq. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
This Institution issues Policies on lives, from £50 to £2000; immediate and deferred annuities, and endowments (sums payable to children on their attaining a certain age). The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, at the option of the assured. No entrance fee is required,—the only expense beyond the premiums being a charge of five shillings policy fee. Loans made on security of the policies, to the extent of one-half of the premiums. Parties wishing to surrender their policies will receive the full value of them from the Society. All the profits are divided amongst the assured. Every information and facility will be afforded to assurers on application at the Society's Offices, where the necessary forms will be filled up if required, between the hours of 9 and 4 daily. WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 353, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Loans granted on security of city and suburban property, at a moderate rate of interest, and may be repaid by instalments, including principal and interest, over a period of from three to ten years. WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
Directors:
T. W. Smart, Esq., M.C., Chairman.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq., J.P. | J. R. Young, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq. M.C. | M. E. Murnin, Esq., J.P.
Auditors:
Frederick Ebsworth, Esq. | Charles Kemp, Esq.
Edward Wrench, Manager.
A. J. Cairns, Accountant.
Solicitors:
Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy.
Discount Days:
Tuesday and Friday.
Agencies:
Melbourne, Bank of Victoria | Sandhurst, Bank of Victoria,
Geelong „ „ | Castlemaine „ „
Belfast „ „ | Ballarat „ „
London: Messrs. Heywoods, Kennards, and Co.
Scotland: The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Ireland: The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
America:
New York: Messrs. Brown Brothers and Co., And their Branches and Agents,
At
Boston, Thomas B. Curtis | Savannah, George B. Cumming
Baltimore, Campbell and Graham | Mobile, Charles D. Dickey
Charleston, James Alger and Co. | New Orleans, S. Nicholson & Co.
Philadelphia: Browns and Bowen.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Drafts on the following agents of this Bank in the United Kingdom are issued at the Office in Sydney:—
The Hampshire Banking Company, Southampton
Messrs. Harris, Bulteel, and Co., Plymouth
Sir B. Heywood, Bart., and Co., Manchester
Messrs. Lloyds and Co., Birmingham
The Royal Bank, Liverpool
The West of England and South Wales Bank, Bristol, Cardiff, and Newport (Monmouth)
The British Linen Company, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen
The Bank of Ireland, at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and Sligo
T. A. CARGILL, Manager.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Sydney, 3rd July, 1854.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July current, at noon, to consider and determine the propriety of extending the capital of the Company to £500,000, by the creation of 5000 new shares, directing the mode in which such shares shall be allotted and disposed of, and determining the time for payment of the amount thereof.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER STUART, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 1st July, 1854.

THE MELBOURNE (AND WILLIAMSTOWN) MOUNT ALEXANDER AND MURRAY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated (with limited liability) by the Legislative Council of Victoria.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000,
In Shares of £25 each. Deposit, £2 10s. per share.
The Government guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon all sums paid; and the Directors pay a further interest of 3 per cent. upon sums paid in excess of calls.
The pier at Williamstown and a portion of the line from thence to Melbourne have been contracted for, to be completed within six months from February last. "The enormous trade which will thus be secured cannot fail to yield a dividend even beyond the full extent allowed by the Act, which is 25 per cent. per an."
Forms of application for shares and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.
W. BARTON, Agent for Sydney.
472, George-street

GEELONG and MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—The shareholders of the company are requested to take notice that arrangements have been made with the Bank of New South Wales, for the payment of the half-yearly interest or dividends at the Branch Offices in London, upon shares paid up in full, and that transfers of such shares may be recorded there, in a book to be kept by the Company's Agent.
Further particulars, if required, may be obtained by application in writing, at the Company's Offices, Geelong.
(Signed) CHARLES N. THORNE, President.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.—In pursuance of the terms of the Deed of Settlement of the above Company, the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors will be held on Monday, the 17th day of July instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, Pitt-street, Sydney, when the Report of the Directors and statement of affairs of the Company will be placed before the meeting.
The appointment of a Director, in the room of Mr. Tooth, retiring by lot, will be required. Candidates to give seven days clear notice before the day of meeting.
The appointment of an Auditor, in the room of Mr. H. Prince, who retires by rotation, will also be required.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Wm. Bradley, Esq., M.L.C., has given the required notice of his intention of becoming a candidate for the Directorship.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.—Notice, the Company's Sydney Agent, John F. Ridley, Esq., is authorised to supply large consumers wholesale, with Coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, November 1.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Subscribers are hereby informed that the periodicals for April, received by the Queen of the South, are on the reading room tables.
Subscribers are admitted on the nomination of one shareholder, or two proprietors, and can join at any period, the payment of the subscription commencing from the time of joining.
Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the undersigned, between the hours of eleven and five, at the Library, Bent-street. P. J. ELLIOTT, Assistant Secretary.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE, Pitt-street South.—The expense of carying on the above institution having increased very much of late, and extra funds being required for repairs and alterations to afford additional accommodations, the enlarged contributions of the public towards this important branch of Christian philanthropy are earnestly solicited.
Subscriptions or donations in money or kind, will be received by the Matron, Mrs. Baker; by the Collector, Mr. Charles Nightingale; or by
JAMES COMRIE, Honorary Secretary, Miller's Point.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Sydney Exchange Company will be held here on Monday, the 17th July, noon, to receive the report for the previous half-year, a statement of the accounts, and for transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM DAWES, Secretary.
Exchange Rooms, June 30, 1854.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL.—Tenders.—The Directors hereby give notice that they are prepared to let the above premises (late the Town Hall) as an Hotel, for a term of years. Applications, in writing, to be addressed to the Secretary. By order of the Directors.
W. MAGUIRE, Secretary.
316, Pitt-street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MORETON COAL COMPANY.—Notwithstanding the acknowledged superiority of the northern districts, in the possession of resources to which the middle and more southern portions of the colony can lay no claim, little or nothing has been done hitherto to bring forth or develop those in a manner calculated to command the attention of such as would gladly take advantage of the position of these districts for the purposes of commerce.
This has especially been the case with our mineral productions, and more particularly that of coal. While the district of Moreton abounds in this article, of very superior quality (as has been ascertained by geological and practical opinion), the working of it has been conducted on so utterly inadequate a scale, and the hands employed so few, as latterly to have been insufficient to supply even the requirements of the steamers plying to and from the district.
The demands which exist for coal, not only in Sydney and Victoria, but in South Australia, Swan River, California, and the adjacent colonies and islands of the Pacific Ocean, point out the present as about the most auspicious time for establishing a Company in these districts, for working the coal fields there.
In order that the objects of the Company may be carried out in a way calculated to ensure success, barges and steamers will be required to carry the produce of the Company to the nearest port or point of shipment—when not actually so engaged there will be little difficulty in employing them in other profitable pursuits.
With regard to the profits to be derived by a Company of this kind, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to parties resident as to the results of what has been done in the district on a miniature and most defective system, in the trade proposed to be taken up by this Company.
The benefits which a Company like that proposed to be established will confer upon those districts are too self-evident to require comment. Suffice it to state that a large increase to the shipping, to the population, and to the wealth of the future northern colony, must be the result.
The Company proposes to commence with a capital of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds (with power to increase to Fifty Thousand Pounds) in One Thousand Shares of Twenty-five Pounds each; a deposit of One Pound to be paid on each share; the remainder to be paid up in calls of Five Pounds each Share; three months to elapse between each call, and three months' notice of a call to be given. So soon as Two Hundred and Fifty Shares have been subscribed for, the Company shall be considered as formed, and a meeting of the Shareholders will then be called, to elect Directors and sign the Deed of Settlement.
It is further intended to apply for an Act of Council to incorporate the Company, and limit the responsibility of the Shareholders to double the amount of their shares.
Provisional Committee:—
Charles Geo. Gray, Esq. | W. M. Dorsey, Esq.
Walter Gray, Esq. | Arthur Macalister, Esq.
William Crales, Esq. | John Rankin, Esq.
James Ivory, Esq. | Macquarie Macdonald, Esq.
William Turner, Esq. | Geo. H. Wilson, Esq.
J. S. Turner, Esq. | D. R. Somerset, Esq.
H. M. Cockburn, Esq. | Pollet Cardew, Esq.
ARTHUR MACALISTER, Secretary.
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the Moreton Coal Company, Ipswich.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me Shares, of £25 each, in the capital stock of the Moreton Coal Company, and in consideration of such allotment I hereby promise to accept the said shares, to pay for the same, and to sign the deed of settlement in respect thereof.
I make this application on my own account, and not as agent for any other person or persons.
Dated at the day of 1854.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Name ....
Address ....

PASSAGES REQUIRED FOR TROOPS.—Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, until Saturday next, the 8th instant, at noon, for the conveyance, by steamship, of about the undermentioned troops—
From Sydney to Adelaide,
1 officer
61 n. c. officers, rank and file
5 women
6 children under ten years of age
4½ tons of baggage.
From Sydney to Melbourne,
1 officer
14 n. c. officers, rank and file
2 horses
4 women
2 children
2½ tons of baggage.
From Adelaide to Sydney,
2 officers
44 n. c. officers, rank and file
6 women
12 children
5 tons of baggage.
Tenders to state the rate per head.
Officers to be furnished with cabin passages, a suitable table, including wine and porter.
Men, women, and children, to be furnished with steerage passages, and the usual fare.
Payment to be made in Sydney on the production of a certificate that the service has been performed.
The troops to be embarked or disembarked at the expense of the contractor at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.
The day of departure from Sydney to be about the 15th instant.
Commissariat, Sydney, July 6.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this office until Saturday the 8th instant at noon, for the supply of 5000 Pounds of Salt Pork,
For the use of the Commissariat at Auckland, New Zealand.
The pork must be of the best quality and subject to approval by a Military Board of Survey.
To be warranted to keep good for one year from the day of delivery.
To be delivered during the course of the present month in the Commissariat Magazine, at Sydney, and payment will be made when approved of.
Commissariat, Sydney, 6th July.

GERMAN MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.
THE undersigned being in communication, by their agents, with the working classes in Germany, are prepared to enter into contracts with parties in this colony desirous of securing German mechanics, labourers, and household servants: and will undertake to bring out any reasonable number of such emigrants, indented to their employers for a term of two years, at a rate of wages to be agreed upon.
The charge in full for engaging and bringing out the emigrants will be £18 for each adult; and, in case families are engaged, one-half of the above rate will be charged for children under ten years of age.
The cost of passage will not be required to be paid until the arrival of the emigrants in the port of Sydney; but satisfactory security for the payment of the passage money upon such arrival, or at furthest within three days thereof will be expected
HAEGE and PRELL, 2, Jamison-street

NOTICE.—It having been industriously and maliciously reported by interested parties, that HENRY HAYES and CO., have disposed of their interest in the celebrated George-street establishment, they beg to distinctly deny it. The extraordinary increase of their business having made it imperative to extend and improve their premises must have suggested the base falsehood.
July 4, 1854. HENRY HAYES, EDWARD PUGH. | 416, George-street.

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced business at Wharf, Darling Harbour, known as Bass's Wharf, under the style or firm of Puzey and Gritton, as Wharfingers, Timber Merchants, and General Commission Agents.
GEORGE PUZEY,
WILLIAM GRITTON.
Sydney, July 4.

NOTICE.—On and after the first day of April next, the fare for each passenger from Sydney to Goulburn, and from Goulburn to Sydney, by the ROYAL MAIL, will be five pounds (£5). All intermediate fares will be charged in proportion to the above.
ROBERT ELLIOTT, JOHN LUPTON, } Proprietors.
Booking Office, Spread Eagle, George and Market streets.
Bargo, 29th March, 1854.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken a Lease of the large and centrical premises in George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office, just vacated by George Thorne, Esq., will be happy to receive goods to store. An extensive cellar runs under the whole of the building, eminently suited for storage of goods requiring a cool and dry atmosphere.
Apply on the premises to the Storekeeper at present in charge; or at my Office on the Wharf.
J. C. MILLER, Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

CAUTION.—Paddington Gravel Pits.—Whereas certain persons have been in the habit of stealing gravel from the heaps at the Paddington and Waverley pits, such persons are hereby cautioned not to take any from my heaps.
S. CHARLES JOHNSON, Contractor.
Sydney, July 3rd, 1854.

£2 REWARD.—Lost from Mr. White's Run, and supposed to have strayed in the direction of Hovell's Creek, near Burrowa, a Black Mare, with short switch tail, branded TC on shoulder; and a Black Horse Foal, branded FF on shoulder. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the above to Messrs. WISE and MARSH, Drummondville, near Binalong.

NOTICE.—Whereas JAMES GROVES, alias PUNCH, my son, who resided with Mr. Henry Gregory, of Wollongong, for about 6 years, left his service, with his master's permission, about 16 months ago, and has not been heard of since. 16 years of age, height about 5 feet, dark eyes, sandy-coloured hair. His mother will be most thankful for any information concerning him, being most anxious to learn his whereabouts and to have him home. ELLEN GROVES, Broken-back Bridge, Parramatta.

TO STONEMASONS and BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders are required for the stone and brick work in the erection of four houses in Macquarie-street; labour only will be required for the brickwork. Plans and specification may be inspected at the office of Mr. JOHN GOOLD, No. 448, George-street, on and after Monday next.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—E. JOHNSON, 169, Pitt-street, being about removing his business to more commodious premises in Barrack-street, is now selling off his remaining stock, at greatly reduced prices. As it is necessary the whole should be cleared off during the present month, an early call is indispensable.
Note the Address—E. JOHNSON, Wholesale and Retail Bedding Warehouse, 169, Pitt-street, near the Congregational Church.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. J. W. and S. THOMPSON have this day disposed of their concern at Yass (called the Union Store) to Mr. REES JONES. All accounts owing to or by the said concern will be settled by the said Rees Jones, 266, Pitt-street. June 19.

FURTHER NOTICE.—Mr. MARKS begs to inform the public that the whole of his stock of watches and jewellery, &c., must be cleared in a few days. Every article sold 25 per cent less than English price Note, 474, George-street.

THE ST. JAMES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The Rev. Thomas Druitt......... Head Master.
Mr. Charles H. Rich......... Second Master.
Mr. Arthur B. Turrell......... Assistant Master.
The French and German Languages......... Mons. A. Ricard, Dr. Ph.
Drawing......... Mr. C. H. Fairland.
Singing and Music......... Mr. H. Mackenzie.
Dancing......... Mr. J. Clark.
Military Gymnastic Drill .... { Mr. Thomas Baynes, Serjeant-Major H. M. 11th Regiment.
This School will re-open on Monday, the 10th July. N.B.—Wanted, an efficient Writing Master.

CITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Bligh-street.—Mr. BROWN begs to acquaint his friends that the School will re-open on Monday next, the 10th instant. Terms—£3 3s. per quarter. N.B.—A vacancy for a boarder.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Congregational School, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Mr. MILES, author of a Dictionary of Scripture Geography, the lives of Dr. Isaac Watts and Samuel Drew, Continuation of Goldsmith's History of England, Notes on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Human Soul, the Three Wives, Notes on Hogan's Auricular Confession and Popish Nunneries, will commence a finishing class for young ladies on Monday, the 10th July. The course will embrace elocution, grammar, composition, geography, the elements of astronomy, and natural philosophy, as applicable to the daily concerns or ordinary life.
Hours of attendance, 4 till 6 p.m.
The session will extend to Christmas.
Terms—Three guineas for the course.
Day School.—Young ladies and gentlemen can be admitted to the senior division. Terms, one guinea under ten years of age; above that, one guinea and a half per quarter.
The evening class from 6½ till 9, is still open for the reception of pupils engaged in business during the day. Terms, one guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 57, Pitt-street South, conducted by Mr. ROBERT MAYHEW, late Assistant Master at Mr. Cape's, Glenmore Road. The above establishment will be opened on Monday, the 10th July, as a first-class school for Young Gentlemen. The system employed will attempt to combine what was really good in former modes of imparting knowledge, with all that is found to be practically beneficial in those of more modern times. Every method will be used to interest the pupils' minds in their different subjects of study, and, avoiding corporal punishment as far as practicable, moral and emulative means of government will be alone adopted. Four Young Gentlemen will be received as Parlour Boarders. A prospectus of terms, &c., may be obtained on application.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—Madame LUBECKI and Mrs. GRIFFITH beg to inform the parents and guardians of their pupils that the duties of their school will be resumed on Monday, 17th July. Gough House, Church-street, Parramatta.

EDUCATION.—Meads, Enfield, near Sydney.—The Michaelmas Quarter will commence on MONDAY, July 10, 1854. WILLIAM HATTAM WILKINSON.

MISS M. A. FLOWER, assisted by Professors of the first eminence, will re-commence her Morning Classes on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at her residence, 250, Elizabeth-street, North. References kindly permitted to some of the leading ladies of the colony.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Darlinghurst.—Mrs. CORBETT and Miss LA BARRE beg to announce that the duties of their School will be resumed on Monday, July 17th.

MISS HOLLOWAY begs to inform her pupils and friends her School duties will re-commence on Monday, the 10th instant, at her new residence, George-street. For cards apply to Mrs. HOLLOWAY, 16th Stall, Bazaar, Royal Hotel.

MRS. STANIFORTH will be prepared to receive Eight Daily Pupils, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 19, Gloucester-terrace, adjoining Lyons-terrace.

FRENCH.—A Professor, experienced in tuition, has time for one more lesson. Address VICTOR, *Englishman* Office.

COMMISSIONS for GEELONG.—The undersigned will be happy to receive consignments of goods, colonial produce, and merchandise generally, for sale on commission, and to execute, with punctuality and despatch, any orders that may be entrusted to them in the above branch of business; or for the purchase of any goods that may be required by those who may wish to avail of their services.
References may be made as to respectability to Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney.
EDWARD WALTON and CO.,
Late C. J. Dennys and Co., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Market-square, Geelong.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue their Drafts on the following places:
London | Hamburgh
Liverpool | Amsterdam
Paris | Antwerp
Brussels | Frankfort
Vienna | Bremen, &c., &c.
Sydney, 8th March. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

MESSRS. ADAMS and CO., draw Bills of Exchange to any amount on the undermentioned places payable at sight.
New York | Philadelphia
Baltimore | Boston
Washington | Pittsburg
Cincinnati | St. Louis
New Orleans | Louisville
San Francisco
Also payable at the following Banks:—Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albury; Utica City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; George Smith and Co., Chicago; Alexander Mitchell (Fire and Marine Insurance Company), Melwaukie; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
Messrs. Adams and Co. receive and make advances on gold dust, on deposit, and forward the same fully insured if desired to any part of the United States or England.
F. W. CLARKE and CO., Agents, 6, Jamison-street.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney are purchasers.

THE undersigned will purchase, or make liberal advances on wool or other produce, shipped to their friends Messrs. Lovegrove and Leathes, or Messrs. Stephen Kennard and Co., London. JOY and LEATHES.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS, washed and in grease Parties living in the Southern District having any of the above-mentioned produce for disposal are invited to communicate with the undersigned. CHATFIELD and CO., Cowper-street Goulburn.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of WOOL and Sheepskins. SWAIN, WEBBS, and CO., Circular Quay.

THE undersigned, Agents for Messrs Jonas Brook and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, have always a supply of their Great Exhibition Prize Sewing and Crochet Cotton on hand. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., King-street.

TO BUILDERS, Contractors, and others.—After MONDAY, July 10th, the undersigned will be prepared to execute orders for Hardwood Timber, Laths, Shingles, Palings, Poles, Posts and Rails, and every description of Building Materials of any dimensions to suit purchasers. Buildings of any description supplied promptly in Sydney or its suburbs at such a price as to defy competition. J. BROWN, Timber Yard, Market Wharf.

THE undersigned, having purchased from MESSRS. J. W. and S. THOMPSON the Union Store at Yass, begs to solicit a continuance of that kind and liberal support, accorded to the late firm, and in doing so would call attention to the fact of his having been enabled during his late visit to Sydney, owing to the extremely depressed state of the markets there, to purchase on most advantageous terms, his stock of Drapery, Groceries, Ironmongery, Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., which he is determined to offer to the public at such prices as will secure him a large share of their patronage.
Yass June 19. REES JONES.

JOHN GRIST.—Should this meet the eye of John Grist, who came out in the ship Achilles, in 1842, you are requested to write immediately to THOMAS GREENHILL, Franklin-place, Glebe; or any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favour by addressing as above.

MESSRS. COOPER and DAVIES, of Flinders-street, Melbourne, having been appointed Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, are prepared to receive the names of Subscribers, and to forward Advertisements for insertion in Sydney.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
SIR,—As many complaints have been made by passengers travelling to and from Sydney and Bathurst relative to their detention at both Penrith and Hartley, through Mr. Perry taking the Passengers out of the mail at Parramatta, and transferring them to his own coach, whereby they are delayed one day in Penrith, which detention would not take place if they proceeded by KENDALL'S Mail, as it only remains in Penrith during the night, and starts again the following morning at six o'clock.
To obviate the detention that so frequently occurs to passengers at Hartley, who book themselves direct to Sydney, the only method is to book from Bathurst to Hartley only, when they will be met by KENDALL'S MAIL, and carried on to Sydney without any delay, and at less cost to themselves than if they had booked themselves all through.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. KENDALL, Rose Inn, Penrith.
Penrith, July 3rd, 1854.

MAIL between SYDNEY and HARTLEY.—GEORGE KENDALL, Mail Contractor, Rose Inn, Penrith, begs to inform the public that he is now running his Mail to and from Sydney and Hartley, at the following reduced fares, viz.,

	£	s.	d.
To and from Sydney and Hartley	2	0	0
To and from Sydney and Penrith	0	10	0

Booking Office in Sydney—Mr. John Watt's, corner of George and Market streets.
Booking Office in Parramatta—Mr. Teasdale's, White Horse Inn.
Booking Office in Hartley—Mr. Mahoney's.
Penrith, July 4th, 1854.

AUCTION and ESTATE OFFICES, King-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.—ERLAM and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, would remind all parties desirous of letting, purchasing, or selling houses, land, or estates, whether by auction or private contract, that this establishment offers a fixed and general place of registry for houses and properties to be let or disposed of, where the house and land seeker can, at all times, have reference, with a certainty of obtaining all the particulars and information required. All houses and properties, the particulars of which are forwarded to this office, will be registered free of expense, and no charge will be made, unless the property be let or disposed of.
Mortgages negotiated with promptitude, at a low rate of interest.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Floristt and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited. ☞ Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. *** Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collection.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—RICHARD HANSLOW, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above business, and, through strict attention, he is determined to merit a continuance of the same.
RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, George-street South.

DOG CARTS.—Two handsome "Whitechapels," complete, and of best manufacture, just landed, for sale at the stores of MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

ALLIANCE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON.—Agents, WERE and PRITCHARD, Circular Wharf.

A CARD.—Miss JONES has just arrived from London and Paris, with the newest fashions in Millinery and Dressmaking. 33, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

BARNES and CO., Wholesale Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants, 480, George-street, adjoining Laidley, Ireland, and Co.'s. Ships' stores always on hand.

CULLEN, E. B., Wholesale Provision, Wine and Spirit Merchant, &c. Ships supplied with live stock and every other article required on the shortest notice. No. 2, Jamison-street.

CHURCH AND MOLISON, Custom House Agents, Ship and General Brokers. Offices, Custom House, and No. 6, Bridge-street.

DENTAL SURGERY, in all its branches. Mr. PATERSON, 230, Elizabeth-street North.

DR. WILSON, No. 166, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street, may be consulted every morning, from 11 till 1, and from 7 till 8 in the evening.

FOSS, SON, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, &c., 313, Pitt-street.

HENRY HOCKINGS, Broker, Albion Wharf. Shipments of timber measured and sold on commission.

HEATH and FREEMAN, Dispensing Chemists, George-street, from Savory and Moore, Chemists to the Queen, London.

J. AINSWORTH, BROKER. Office—Messrs. Bowen and Son, George-street.

JOHN SWAN, Engineer, Balmain. Wharf (deep water) exactly opposite the Gas Works. Boilers, engines, and machinery made to order. Steamboat repairs and alterations immediately attended to.

MR. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Merchant and Commission Agent. Office, Queen's-place.

MR. W. F. C. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist (from London) No. 166, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

MR. W. WATT'S Navigation School is removed to No. 86, Prince-street. Can receive two more pupils.

MESSRS. ROBEY and CO. beg to inform their country customers that they are prepared to deliver their best COLONIAL RUM, at 45 to 50 o.p., to meet the high rates of carriage.

MISS MATTHEWS, Milliner and Dress Maker, 81, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Orders punctually executed.

NORTH, RUTHERFORD, and WILSON, 28, Sussex-street North, near Phoenix Wharf, General Importers and Warehousemen.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Nurseryman, &c., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

THE ART of WRITING, with ease and facility, taught in ten lessons by Mr BRAGG, Bathurst-street West. Business arithmetic and stenography also taught. Private lessons at any hour. Terms on application.

WILEY and SON, Basket Makers, and Chair Caners, Wholesale and Retail, 11, Park-street.

REMOVAL.—The offices of the undersigned are removed to the Victoria Wharf, late Northwood's, foot of Erskine-street. HENRY CLARKE.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their office from Macquarie-place to No. 6, Bridge-street, first floor. CHURCH and MOLISON. Sydney, June 27.

REMOVAL.—The Gold and Bullion Business of the undersigned is removed to the New Gold and Foreign Exchange-Office, No. 452, George-street (next door to Mr. John Beames, grocer) near the Post-office, where it will be conducted by Mr. Thomas Frederick M'Donell.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN,
Auctioneer and Bullion Broker.
Bank Auction Rooms, 27th June.

THE OFFICES OF THE METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY, the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company, the Carangarai Copper Company, and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Accountant and Adjuster of Marine Averages, removed temporarily to No. 314, Pitt-street, next to Johnson and Johnson's. 31st March, 1854.

THE undersigned will purchase, or make full advances upon wool, or other produce, shipped to London.
THACKER and CO., George-street.

GOLD DUST, FOREIGN COINS, &c.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Gold Dust, Foreign Coins, Bank of England Notes, &c., &c., Apply to Mr. THOS. FREDK. M'DONELL, at the New Gold, Bullion, and Foreign Exchange-office, 452, George-street, next door to Mr. John Beames, grocer, near the Post-office.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Bullion Broker.

MONEY for investment, upon mortgages of approved securities, in town or country. BRADLEY and JAMES, Exchange-buildings.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.—AUX FRERES PROVENCAUX.—Café Restaurant de Paris, 220, George-street North (formerly 491).
Messieurs E. BUDIN and MELLON beg to announce to the public, that they have arranged their Establishment so as to enable them to supply Gentlemen with their Board upon very reasonable terms, according to the number of meals.
220, George-street—Formerly 491.

Beware of Counterfeits.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The following are the regularly appointed Agents, from whom the genuine Medicines may be obtained:—
Melbourne—Mr. J. J. Walsh, Bookseller, 239, Elizabeth-street
Kilmore, Victoria—Mr. J. K. Trainor, Storekeeper
Sydney—Mr. Cleary, Shoemaker, King-street East; Mr. Beer, Hairdresser, near *Herald* Office, George-street; Mr. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Kirby, Chemist, and Mr. Watson, Chemist, both of Brickfield-hill; Mr. Dalton, Haymarket; and Mr. Larter, South Head Road; John Corbett, 92, Clarence-street.
Balmain—J. J. Glassop, Schoolmaster
Camperdown—M. Dole, Chemist
Newtown—J. B. Mummery, Chemist
Parramatta—Mr. Joseph Smith, Grocer, Church-street; and Mr. W. Walker, Chemist
Canterbury—Mr. B. Hartshorn, Sugar Works
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
Richmond—Mr. W. G. Board, Storekeeper
Castlereagh—Mr. Gorman, Storekeeper
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, Storekeeper
Hartley—Mr. Finn, Storekeeper, and Mr. Jarvis, Storekeeper
Bowenfells—Mr. John M'Lennan, Storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Joseph Parker, Druggist
Sofala—Mr. Charles Blakefield
Guyong—Mr. Row, Postmaster
Tambaroora Creek—Mr. Long, Storekeeper; and Messrs. Jacobs, Phillips, and Co.
Carcoar—Mr. S. Meyer, Storekeeper; and Mr. Emanuel Crabb, Beehive Stores
Orange—Mr. John Woodward
Molong—Mr. Murray, storekeeper
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Storekeepers
Rylston—Mr. Walton, Storekeeper
Ophir—Mr. George Hawke
Mudgee—Mr. Lemont
Turon—Mr. Richard Nugent
Campbelltown—Mr. Fowler, Storekeeper
Wollongong—Messrs. Hewlett and Co.
Kiama—Mr. Pike, Storekeeper
Shoalhaven—Mr. C. Bailey
Camden—Mrs. Pearson, Postmistress
Picton—Mr. Molloy, Postmaster
Berrima—Mr. James Powell, Storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. Emanuel, Storekeeper; Mr. Jones, *Goulburn Herald* Office; Mr. Marks, Argyle Stores; Mr. Jacob, and Messrs. Cohen and Solomon
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, Postmaster
Queanbeyan—Mr. Abraham Levy, Goulburn Stores
Maneroo—Messrs. S. and H. Solomon, and Mr. Montague
Bombala—Mr. Solomon
Cowra—Mr. Henry Fulton
Yass—Messrs. Godfrey and Anthony, and Mr. Moses
Umutbee—Mr. T. H. Mate, Storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. Davison and Co., and Mr. Doyle
Tarcutta—Mr. T. H. Mate, Postmaster
Wagga Wagga—Messrs. Davison and Co., Storekeepers
Albury—Messrs. T. H. Mate and Co.
Newcastle—Mr. William Graves, Storekeeper, Hunter-street; and Mr. Joseph Spragg, Storekeeper, Hunter-street
Dungog—Mr. Richard Cook, Storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. Reade
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keeffe, Storekeeper
Maitland (West)—Messrs. Austen and Co., Storekeepers; Mr. John Butler, Storekeeper; and Mr. W. W. Nicholson, Chemist; Mrs. E. Beardmore
Singleton—Mr. W. C. Lesley, Chemist
Warialda—Mr. Geddes, Postmaster and Storekeeper
Cassilis—Mr Robert Byfield, Storekeeper
Scone—Mr. Asser, Postmaster
Murrurundi—Mr. James Juchau, Storekeeper
Armidale—Messrs. Mather and Gilchrist
Grafton—Mr Hawthorn, Shoemaker
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer
Eden—Mr. S. Solomon, Storekeeper
South Brisbane—Mr. William Kent, Drug Store
Gayndah—Mr. William Young
Drayton—Mr. Lord, Storekeeper.
SARPY and BIRRELL,
(Acting) Wholesale Agents for New South Wales and Victoria Holloway's Depôt, 94, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—KYEZOR. Watch Clock, and Chronometer Maker to her Majesty's honorable Board of Ordnance, 304, Pitt street, two doors from King-street, Sydney, directly opposite Moffitt's, Stationer; and 46, Edgeware Road, London; begs to inform the public that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by others in the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks musical boxes, &c.

Watch cleaning	5s. 0d.
Main spring.........	3s. 0d.
Watch dials	3s. 6d.
Watch keys	0s. 3d.
Watch hands, per pair	2s. 0d.

and every other article in the trade as cheap in proportion. Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the person who brings it, and the faults pointed out, to prevent the overcharges which are usually made.
KYEZORS £3 5s. silver watches are warranted to keep correct time, they are jewelled in 4 holes, with maintaining power to keep going while being wound up, in elegant double bottomed and turned and engraved cases, combining an instrument of Mathematical truth with an ornament of taste.

TO PROFESSORS OF HOMŒOPATHY AND OTHERS.—JOHN WATSON, Chemist, has at present for sale a most complete and very superior set of homœopathic domestic medicines, elegantly got up, and recently imported from "Powell," Homœpathic Chemist, London, together with the most approved guides and treatises on the science. Any gentleman possessing a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of homœopathy, with the above outfit, could not fail to realize a speedy and handsome fortune. Apply at WATSON'S Drug Stores, Brickfield Hill.

BALMAIN.—For Sale, a newly-erected Four-roomed Cottage, situate in Waterview-street, in the occupation of Mr. Caston, at the rent of 30s. a-week. Early possession can be given. There is an excellent well of water on the premises Price £700, of which the half can remain on mortgage at £6 per cent.
Apply to Mr. M'BEATH, builder, Balmain; or to Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Land Offices, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

MONSR. E. PARIS is happy to inform his Friends and the Ladies and Gentry of Sydney, that he has taken the School Room, Jamison-street, where he purposes holding private and public classes in dancing, deportment, &c.
Days of attendance, Thursdays and Saturdays.
For further particulars, apply at the Room, Jamison-street, on the above mentioned days; or at MONSR. E. PARIS' residence, 231, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. and Mrs. WALLER, Mr. GRIFFITHS, and Mr. ROGERS, will make their appearance in favorite characters (This Day, Saturday, 8th July) at the Publishing Office of the ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, 490¼, George-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS of This Day, Saturday, 8th July, will contain illustrations of The Coffer-dam—The Crosus undergoing repairs
Theatrical Favorites—Portraits of four theatrical favorites in character
Numerous interesting articles, and
All the News of the Week.
Publishing Office, 490¼, George-street.

LAW BOOKS, ex Queen of the South.—Monthly Digest of Equity, Common Law, Bankruptcy, Criminal and Magisterial Cases for 1853, by Lovell
Chitty on the Law of Contracts, by Russell
Woodfall on Law of Landlord and Tenant
Questions for Law Students on Stephens' New Commentaries on the Laws of England
Crabb's Precedents in Conveyancing, by Christie, with Forms, 2 vols. 8vo.
Dart's Compendium of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers, 8vo.
Watkins' Principles of Conveyancing. 8vo.
Bisset on the Law of Partnership and Joint-Stock Companies, 8vo.
Roscoe's Digest of Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius
Morris and Finlaison's Common Law Procedure Act and Forms, 8vo.
Hayes and Jarman on Wills. 8vo.
Dax's New Book of Costs.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, 485, George-street.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR WORKS.—
The Trials of Margaret Lindsay
The Foresters
Tom Cringle's Log
The cruise of the Midge
The Life of Mansie Wauch
Peninsular Scenes and Sketches
The Subalter
Nights at Mess, Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, &c.
Cyril Thornton
Valerius, a Roman Story
Reginald Dalton
Adam Blair, and Matthew Wald
Pen Owen
Life in the Far West
Also, a large assortment of works in light reading.
WILLIAM L. ROSS, 550, George-street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—W. LARMER Wholesale and Retail Chemist, 341, George-street, has just received by late arrivals, a large and varied Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, &c., and being in connection with one of the first Drug Establishments in London, he will be enabled to have at all times a good and well selected Stock.

THE HOME COMPANION, containing the Star Chamber, complete, by Ainsworth, with other Tales. JOHN COOKE, Bookseller, George-street.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—The Cabinet-Maker's Sketch Book, 2nd division; and the 1st and 2nd parts in one. JOHN COOKE, Bookseller, George-street.

TO MECHANICS and others.—The Encyclopædia of Machinery,—just published, and now on sale. Also, the Imperial Journal of Arts, Manufactures, &c.; at JOHN COOKE'S, Bookseller, opposite New Cathedral, George-street.

2000 VOLS. of RAILWAY and PARLOUR LIBRARY, just arrived,—containing a variety of popular novels, as, Scottish Chiefs, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Pelham, Eugene Aram, Paul Clifford; Crichton's, James', Grant's, Mrs. Ward's, and others; at JOHN COOKE'S, Bookseller, George-street.

THE Mechanics' and Engineers' Magazine, 6 vols. JOHN COOKE, Bookseller, George-street.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, new edition. The first 4 vols. now ready; at JOHN COOKE'S, Bookseller, George-street, Sydney.

E. BECKMAN, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker (many years foreman to Dent, of the Strand, London), 193, George-street, begs to return his thanks for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the time he has been in business in Sydney, and respectfully announces that he has just imported, per the Hannibal and Queen of the South, directly from some of the first London, Paris, and Geneva manufacturers, an excellent assortment of clocks, plain and ornamented, with bronzed figures and marble pedestals, English bureau clocks, gold and silver watches, jewellery, metallic and aneroid barometers, with thermometer attached; lamps, alarum clocks, musical boxes, with a large variety of other articles, which will be sold at such prices as will insure satisfaction to all parties.
E. Beckman, from his long experience as a practical workman, guarantees all articles that pass through his hands; and confidently appeals to those ladies and gentlemen who have favoured him with their orders, for proof of the satisfaction he is enabled to give.—193, George-street, Sydney.

NEW PIANOFORTES and splendid Pictures.—Wanted, a few Members to complete the arrangements for a distribution of the above. Application to be made to F. MADER, Fine Arts Depository, George-street.

PIANOFORTES Lent on Hire, Grand, Cottage, and Square. Apply to the Proprietor, Mr. A. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte (Established 1841), No. 19, Macquarie-street South, Lyons-terrace.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform his numerous friends, both in town and country, that he has the following very valuable properties on his books, which have been entrusted to him to sell, or otherwise dispose of:—
Large and convenient gentleman's residence in William-street
Elegant family house in Woolloomooloo
Five-roomed house on South Head Road
Four-roomed house in Bourke-street
Small house at Balmain
House and shop in Bridge-street
House and shop in Bridge-street
Large residence and shop in George-street
Public house in Bridge-street
Public house in Cumberland-street
Public house in Woolloomooloo
Ditto ditto ditto
Public house in the country
Public house in Newtown
Splendid business premises in Pitt-street
Stores and shop at Penrith
Building allotments in Sydney
Building allotments in Liverpool
Together with apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, with or without board, in every desirable locality, and in respectable families only.
Mr. LAYARD, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and supporters, for their past kindnesses, and in soliciting a continuance of them, begs to inform that numerous class amongst the who blame him so constantly for not advertising enough, that it is too well known, and his unrivalled success in every department of the agency business too generally admitted, to make it necessary for him, or those who patronise him, to trust to that "broken reed," which is the only support of unknown beginners or desperate men—viz., advertisements.
Offices, 28, Hunter-street.

TO PROVISION DEALERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Upholsterers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, and others.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD has received instructions to offer for sale, by private contract, the lease for four years and a quarter, of those extensive and highly valuable premises, well known (having been a licensed house for twenty-five years) as the "Brown Bear" Inn, Pitt-street South.
In offering this very excellent property to a discriminating public, Mr. Layard feels that it is only necessary to invite such persons as are not acquainted with the "Brown Bear" to visit it; as to those who have once seen it, the vast accommodation, and central site, must at once afford a tolerably clear idea of its approximate value. When a property which is in reality, or can by a most trivial alteration be rendered, three distinct dwellings, of a convenient size, in a leading thoroughfare, is offered at only 5l per week, it needs no persuasive eloquence to attract purchasers, at a time when unscrupulous and grasping landlords are in many cases asking "a pound a room," per week.
In order that no mistake may arise in the minds of such persons as may not have time to go and see the above early this morning, Mr. Layard begs to state distinctly, that the house contains (15) fifteen apartments, containing a bakehouse, with first-rate oven, complete—in fact, every thing ready for the establishment of a bakery, which is much needed in the neighbourhood. The proper distribution of the premises would be as follows:—1. Baker's shop, &c. 2. Shop of any description. 3. The "Brown Bear" Inn, which is so well liked and so much missed by its neighbours as to render its Phœnix-like resuscitation a matter of certainty.
For price and particulars apply to Mr. LAYARD, 28, Hunter-street.
N.B.—If the above is not disposed of by private contract before Monday next, the 10th instant, the lease will be sold by auction, by Mr. Layard, together with the fixtures, stock-in-trade, measures, utensils in trade, &c., on the Wednesday following, on the premises.

TO NEW-COMERS, and others in want of House Accommodation.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform his friends and the public, that from the late rapid extension of his business he has been obliged to engage a gentleman, whose services will be devoted solely to the letting of houses and apartments. Mr. Layard at the same time begs to inform the parties with whom he has not yet had the pleasure of doing business, that he has (as he always had) a list of houses, shops, public houses, and places of business of all kinds, as well as apartments, both furnished and unfurnished; and that his is the original office for all such matters. Offices, 28, Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, in apologising to his kind *clientèle* for his frequent absence from the office, albeit such absence is the result of his rapidly increasing and widely extended business, begs to inform all parties having properties of any description to dispose of, either by private contract or public auction, that in his absence instructions will be received by his managing clerk, Mr. Price, and the same attention paid to them as if delivered to him personally. Offices, 28, Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The Lease of one of the three principal Hotels in Sydney, to be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, 28, Hunter-street.

CARRIAGE.—For sale, an elegant Landau. Apply to Mr. LAYARD, 28, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, Two Corner Allotments of Land, near Redfern, frontage to two streets (151), each 44 x 100, suitable for erecting iron or wooden houses; price, £132 each. For particulars apply to JOHN KELLICK, 28, Philip-street.

TIMBER for SALE. A Large Quantity of Pine Boards, planed, ploughed, tongued, fit for flooring, lining, ceiling, or roofing. The whole in good order, and at less price than the raw timber can be purchased. For particulars, apply to G. KELLICK, No. 28, Phillip-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—For Sale, in William-street (between Forbes and Bourke streets), three very superior Building Allotments. This locality is well adapted for the erection of first-class houses, for building which sufficient stone might be obtained by quarrying on the property. Also, for sale, in Darlinghurst-street (better known as M'Cleay-street), three very desirable Building Allotments, 35 feet frontage by a depth of 102 feet. The great difficulty experienced in procuring land in this beautiful spot clearly shows that its worth is appreciated. Full particulars and terms may be known on application to ERLAM and WILLIAMS, Auction and Estate Agents, King-street (between Pitt and Castlereagh streets).

FOR SALE, on the South Head Road, a House built of stone and brick, containing four rooms upstairs, and a large shop, parlour, and kitchen below. Also several other Freehold Properties, in Sydney and elsewhere, as well as choice Building Allotments in Sydney. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

BELFAST, VICTORIA.—In pursuance of instructions received from the Proprietor, James Atkinson, Esq., the undersigned hereby notifies that the SEAPORT TOWN OF BELFAST, PORT FAIRY, together with the land surrounding it, being the well known PORT FAIRY SPECIAL SURVEY, will be, from this day, thrown open to the public for sale.

The town of Belfast is situated on the Bay of Port Fairy, about 35 miles east from Portland Bay, and is well known in Victoria as the principal outlet of the largest and richest agricultural district in that colony; and as it is the nearest point of approach, by the coast, to the newly discovered, and rich gold mines, at Mount William, it will, in consequence, become to the steamers trading between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, one of their principal places of call.

R. H. WOODWARD,
Agent for JAMES ATKINSON.

Belfast, June 23.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Provisional Directory will be held THIS EVENING, (Saturday), at 8 o'clock, at the London Tavern, George-street, opposite the Police Office, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the various trades' bodies on the establishment of the *Operative* newspaper, through their delegates, whose attendance is specially invited.

P. BUCHANAN, Hon. Sec.

Committee Room, London Tavern, July 7.

NOTICE to JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—A General Meeting of the Operative Tailors' Society will be held on Monday, the 10th instant, at half-past 7 P.M., at Mr. M'Lenan's, Barley Mow Inn, corner of Castlereagh and Park streets, to take into consideration matters pertaining to the statement, and other business of importance.

A full meeting is expected.

July 7. C. M'DONNELL, Hon. Secretary.

BAPTISTS.—The Strict Communion Baptists who adhere to the doctrines of Particular Redemption continue to assemble for divine worship every Lord's-day, morning and evening, at No. 63, York-street, next to the Wesleyan chapel.

N.B.—The church is desirous of purchasing a few copies of Gadsby's Selection.

MORMONISM versus Dr. LANG.—The tenth and last Lecture of the present Course, on the Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints, will be delivered on Sunday Evening, July 9, in the Old Assembly Rooms, King-street East. Subject—A Reply to Dr. Lang's two Lectures on Mormonism. As the servants of God were sent forth in ancient days without purse and without scrip, so also in these days, therefore there will be no collection for the support of the meeting.

Service to commence at 7 P.M.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS LECTURES.—On Tuesday Evening next, the 11th July instant, a Lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Institution, by W. G. Pennington, Esq., entitled

FACTS AS TO RAILWAYS.

The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the Lecture will commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

Each member of the Institution has the privilege of introducing two ladies.

S. W. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Patron—His Excellency the Governor General.
President—Hon. J. H. Plunkett.
Vice-President—Dr. H. G. Douglass, M.L.C.
Conductor—Mr. F. C. W. Stier.

Annual Subscription—Members, £2 2s. Subscribers, £1 1s.

Parties desirous of joining the above Society will please send their names and address to

MONSR. E. DAVIS, Hon. Sec.

231, Elizabeth-street North.

GRAND DRAMATIC, VOCAL, and Instrumental Entertainment.—Mrs. GREIG'S farewell benefit and last appearance in Sydney.—Royal Hotel, Monday Evening, July 10.—

PROGRAMME

PART I.

Pianoforte overture to Semeramide, Messrs. Packer and Emanuel. Ballad, "Then you'll remember me," Balfe—Mrs. Greig. Ballad, "My Pretty Jane," Bishop—Spagnoletti. Song, "The Heart bowed down," Wallace—Mr. George Wilkinson. Recitation, Shakspeare's celebrated tragedy of Macbeth—Mrs. Greig.

PART II.

Valse Brilliante (duet), Schuloff—(pianoforte) Messrs. Packer and Emanual. Ballad, "After many roving Years," Horn, Mrs. Greig. Recitations, Bulwer's celebrated play "The Lady of Lyons"—Mrs. Greig. Song, "The White Squall," Barker—Mr. George Wilkinson. Song, "The Musical Wife"—Mrs. Greig. Song, "Oh! Mother, he is going away," Lover—(by particular desire—Irish comic), Mr. G. Wilkinson. Grand Duet (pianoforte) Les Pluies des Perles—Messrs. Packer and Emanuel. Recitations, Shakspeare's celebrated tragedy "Romeo and Juliet"—Mrs. Greig.

PART III.

The celebrated "Pestal" Air, with brilliant variations, Bleckley—(pianoforte), Messrs. Packer and Emmanuel. Song, "I'm Ninety-five"—Mrs. Greig. Song, "Home, Sweet Home" (by particular desire)—Spagnoletti. Recitations, Shakespeare's celebrated play "King Henry VIII."—Mrs. Greig.

Doors open at half past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets—chairs, 3s. each; back seats, 2s.; obtainable of Messrs. Marsh and Co., Woolcott and Clarke, Johnson, and at the Royal Hotel.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets.—THIS EVENING.—A Lecture on Chemistry. To conclude with a beautiful series of Dissolving Views and dazzling Chromatropes. Reserved Seats, 3s.; unreserved, 2s.; children, half-price. Private Box, £2 2s. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LADIES' SEMINARY, Pitt and Park streets.—Madame FARELLY begs to inform her friends that the duties of her establishment will re-commence on Monday, the 10th of July.

SYDNEY PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 456, George-street (next door but one to the Post Office.)—The celebrated Skylight Portraits taken daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, in any state of weather. WHEELER and COMPANY.

SYDNEY DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT, 187, George-street.

The following select preparations merit especial attention:
Essence of ginger and chamomile flowers, for indigestion, heartburn, &c., &c.
Concentrated compound essence of sarsaparilla, containing all the medicinal properties of that valuable alterative.
The infants' preservative, for flatulence, restlessness, &c., &c.
The vegetable extract, for cleansing, beautifying, and promoting the growth of the hair.
Preservation elixir, for the teeth and gums.

Prepared and sold by HEATH and FREEMAN, 187, George-street (from Savory and Moore's), Chemist to the Queen, London.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not desirous to lease the property situate at the corner of King and Kent streets, Sydney. This is the only way that I can answer the numerous enquiries. MARY HOWARTH.

FOOT-RACE, Hyde Park.—Monday, July 3.—If the party who found a square blue leather bound book, half filled with closely written writing inside, and having a red leather label, with W. BOYD in gilt letters, outside, will send the same to Mr. Davidson, 1st floor, Mort's-buildings, he will very much oblige the owner, a poor pensioned soldier. Ten shillings reward will be given to whoever brings, or, if preferred, will be sent for it, or left anywhere, but no further reward will be offered, or advertisement issued, as nearly the whole of the writing has been copied from various printed books, and can be recopied. W. BOYD.

LOST, a small brown Scotch Terrier. Any person bringing her to Messrs. NORTH and RUTHERFORD'S, Sussex-street, will receive a handsome reward.

FOUND, an elegant Brooch, near the Phœnix Wharf. The owner can receive the same by giving a true description and paying the advertisement. JAMES HOWARTH, Church-street, Parramatta.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution clergymen of all denominations from celebrating marriage between my daughter Louisa Johnston, and a man of the name of Wilcox, both parties are living in the service of George Cox, Esq., of Mulgoa; the said Louisa Johnston being under age. CAROLIN JOHNSTON.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Mr. A. REYNOLDS, Grocer and Tea Dealer, of the London Tea Warehouse, 364, George-street, opposite the Markets, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he is about declining the retail department of the above business, and will immediately convert his premises into an auction mart, wherein, in conjunction with Mr. R. RANSOME, he trusts, by the arrangements they have entered into, to merit a share of that patronage it will be their study to deserve.

All proceeds settled with integrity and despatch. Cash advances made upon goods intended for immediate sale. Extensive storage for colonial produce, and no charge made for goods so deposited.

REYNOLDS and RANSOME, Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Auction Rooms, 264, George-street, July 6.

Mr. Reynolds takes this opportunity of informing the public that Mr. Ransome is preparing for sale the present entire stock on hand of groceries and oilmen's stores, which will take place by auction in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

364, George-street, Sydney, July 8.

NOW LANDING, ex Montgomery, for sale at the Stores of the undersigned,
Two corrugated galvanized iron Stores, 63 feet 6 inches by 31 feet, and 12 feet high to eaves.
One corrugated galvanized iron Store, 88 feet 6 inches by 31 feet, and 12 feet high to eaves, with two offices lined with wood.
Two corrugated galvanized iron Houses, with verandahs, 32 feet by 28 feet, and 12 feet high to eaves, lined and floored with wood, paperhanging, and everything complete.

These Stores and Houses are extremely handsome, and made by Edwin Mare, of Liverpool, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for quality and durability.

SICHEL, SONS, and CO., Circular Quay.

4th July, 1854.

CHEAP COAL.—The Albert Coal, from Shoobert's Mine, Wonongong, is the best, cheapest, and cleanest in the market, only £4 per ton, delivered in the City.

SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Erskine-street,
Opposite the Phœnix Wharf.

ALBION WHARF, foot of Market-street.—FOR SALE—
Coals, Newcastle, for household, smiths', or factory use.
☞ Shipping supplied, in the stream, or at the wharves.
TIMBER, viz.—
Every description of building timber, in hardwood, pine, cedar, laths, and shingles.
PRODUCE, viz.—
Potatoes, pumpkins, flour
Oaten and lucerne hay.

July 7, 1854. MORRIS and CO.

SALE OF PRODUCE.—The undersigned are prepared to receive consignments of colonial produce and manufactures. The best prices and prompt returns guaranteed. Every accommodation afforded in the way of storage

MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

No 38, Hunter-street, one door from Pitt-street.

CAPTAIN ANDERSON having made arrangements with Mrs. Kirtley to conduct the business of the above establishment during his absence, begs to recommend her for a continuance of the favors of his customers. She will be regularly supplied till his return with the best description of suitable and seasonable goods, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Now on hand great bargains.
Shawls, Paisley, Cachmere, &c.
Mantles, different styles
Ball and evening dresses very rich, head dresses, ribbons, feathers, flowers and wreaths, flounced robes, silk, satin, plush, and velvet bonnets
Scarfs, plaids, all patterns
Gloves, &c., &c.

Mrs. Kirtley will also carry on millinery, dress, and corset making, in which she has had much experience in London.

BANK and other Shares may always be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 350, Pitt-street.

CANDLES.—Best Sydney-made Candles at 8½d. per pound. JOHN BARLOW, The Exchange Grocery Warehouse, 136, George-street, South.

THE OLD HOUSE, in PARK-STREET—
Behold the street, spacious and wide,
On either hand you'd place Cheapside;
And then have ample room to spare,
To rig a modern Bartholomew Fair.
Grand, spacious shops adorn the right,
But what is that crib opposite?
A hermit's cave, a robbers' den—
A gypsy's tent!—no, guess again—
A roofless house without a door
A doorless house without a floor—
A floorless house without a ceiling;
Yet did you dare stand bolt upright,
You'd find one palpable to feeling,
Although not visible to sight.
Such is the Firm of WILEY and SON,
The famed Basket Makers from London.

WILEY and SON,
Basket Makers and Caners, Wholesale and Retail, 11, Park-street. Coal Baskets, and all other Baskets in any quantity.

ON SALE.—
Boots and shoes (double soles)
Serge shirts
Black cloths
Fancy doeskins
Blankets, 8-4 to 12-4
Navy ditto
Coloured, ditto
Cobourgs, orleans, bombazettes, and parramatta cloths
Mattresses, pillows, and counterpanes
Horse blankets
Tents
4-4 brown hollands
Cotton printed handkerchiefs
Striped regatta
Blue striped regatta shirts
Scotch twill ditto
White shirts, linen fronts
Rustics, drab, black, and brown
Coloured furniture damask
Hosiery, men's and women's
Rolled jacconetts
Union striped ticks
Black, white, 9-8 prints
White and brown damasks.

Holmes and Zohrab's bottled ale and porter
Bryant and Davis's ale
Sardines, half and quarter-boxes
Price's Belmont candles
Price's Child's night lights
Loaf sugar
Manila cigars, No. 2 and 3.

Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
3-ply sail twine
Wool packs, 10lbs.
Dundee carpeting.

Chaff cutters
English furniture.

WERE and PRITCHARD, Circular Wharf.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, 230, George-street:—
Hogsheads brandy, in and out of bond
Case gin, ditto ditto
Case brandy, ditto ditto
Liqueurs, ditto ditto
Cherry brandy, ditto ditto
Champagne, 1 dozen cases
Claret, ditto
Port wine, in bottle
Sherry ditto, ditto
Sauterne, ditto
Hysonskin teas
Congou ditto
Fine hyson ditto
Loaf sugar
Whybrow's pickles
Bull and Co.'s ditto
Salad oil
Castor oil
Bottled fruits
Jams
Brandy fruits
Hot pickles
Fresh salmon, in tins
Sardines
Bottled ale and porter, quarts
Ditto ditto ditto, pints, &c., &c.

S. H. COHEN'S Wholesale Stores.

GROCOTT, J. T., has for Sale at the Bon Accord Stores—
W. I. rum, in puncheons
E. I. rum, in hogsheads
British gin, ditto
Case gin, various brands
Brandy, pale and dark
Ditto, in cases
Irish and Scotch whiskey
Sherry wine, in quarters
Port wine, in wood and bottle
Ale and porter, in cases
Champagne—B. and E. Perrier's
Hock—Marcobrunner
" Nierstiener
" Grunhauser
" Hocheimer
" Rudesheimer
" Gusenheimer
Claret—Chateau la rose
" St. Julien médoc
Sauterne—A' de pontac
Liqueurs, assorted.

TO PLUMBERS and SHIPBUILDERS.—For sale by the undersigned—
Lead piping, assorted sizes
Copper sheathing, with nails
Sheet zinc.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

Spring-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Fresh dates, just landed
100 cases Whybrow's fruits
100 cases ale
100 hogsheads porter—Truman's and Reid's
40 hogsheads dark brandy—Martell's
10 bales three-bushel bags.

WILLIAM JOLLY.

Circular Quay Free Stores.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—At the Iron Emporium, South Head Road, just received, three cases of very choice and seasonable silks, which for styles and prices cannot be surpassed.

THE IRON EMPORIUM, South Head Road, has now to hand (250) Two hundred and fifty pieces of very superior rough and dressed Brown and Black Hollands, in every variety of quality, and at unusually low prices.

THE INHABITANTS of South Head Road and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the stock at the Iron Emporium continues to receive daily additions, and now comprises a very large and choice assortment of Drapery, Silk Mercery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c., at prices much under usual rates.

TO GROCERS and Outfitters, &c., &c.—To Let, a large double-fronted Shop and Premises, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen, stable, shed, and large yard, situate in George-street North; gas and water laid on. Apply to MAURICE REYNOLDS, Macquarie-street North; or 174, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

BALMAIN.—To Let, that beautifully situated stone-built house, commanding an extensive view of the harbour, with flight of stone steps leading to a spacious varandah and entrance hall, containing fifteen rooms, drawing room 31 feet, dining room, large sized bedrooms, kitchens, servants' departments, and every way convenient for the style of house, and suitable for a gentleman's family; enclosed with large piece of ground, an abundance of pure spring water, and bathing house on the premises. Inquire of J. LOOKE, on the premises.

FARM TO BE LET, containing 4000 Acres of Land, situate at Jervis Bay, on the Southern Coast, known as the SEA PARK ESTATE, comprising "Erowal," known as Captain Lamb's grant of 2600 acres, with 1440 acres at Jerrowangla and Wandawandian. The improvements consist of the following—About 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, enclosed by a four-rail fence, together with several paddocks; also a substantial brick-built house, containing six rooms, a good dairy, barn, stables, and other out-offices. The above property is situated within two miles of the Post Office, at the Government township. Near the village of Wandawandian, there are 850 acres, and at Jerrowangla 590 acres, all of good arable land, capable of producing excellent crops. The latter portion is only three miles from Errowal. Jervis Bay is on the coast, to the southward of Kiama, and will be included in the ports to be visited by one of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's boats, which is about to be laid on as a regular trader to Twofold Bay and the intermediate ports. Immediate possession can be given. Apply either to HENRY OSBORNE, Esq., Marshall Mount, Illawarra; or to W. W. BILLYARD, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

HOUSE in the heart of the Business part of the City.—To Let, the House and Premises in George-street, Sydney, now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Wedderburn and Hill, Wine Merchants. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM LONG, Wine and Spirit Merchant, George-street, Sydney.

NORTH SHORE.—To let or sell a well-finished Cottage, five minutes' walk from North Shore Ferry, in Mount-street, next to Dr. Ward's, with frontage of 46 feet by a depth of 120 feet. Apply to Mr. SLATER, North Shore.

STORES TO LET, in Queen's-place, opposite Mr. Pollard's Bonded Store. J. DRANSFIELD, Importer and General Merchant, being about to remove to his new stores, now erecting in Queen's-place, (where he will carry on the drapery and ironmongery business, previously carried on in Queen's-place and Jamison-lane,) has the lease of his present stores to dispose of. Possession can be given in three weeks.

TO LET, the late residence of Colonel Barney, M.L.C., known as the Priory, Saint Leonards, a few moments' walk from the Church. For cards to view apply to A. POLACK, Auctioneer.

TO LET at Pyrmont, Albert Cottage, containing six rooms, a large kitchen, with a good supply of water. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. JONATHAN HOWARD, Glebe, near Omnibus Inn.

TO LET, the Shop and Dwelling adjoining the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street. Apply to J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, or A. and M. MOSES, Bridge-st.

TO LET—That very commodious Cottage situate in William-street, known as Hobart Cottage, containing 10 rooms; adjoining the residence of Mr. John Thompson, Deputy Surveyor General. For full particulars apply to Mr. LITTLE, Solicitor, King-street.

TO LET, the principal part of the house No. 6, Jamison-street, now in the occupation of the German Club, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, six bedrooms, and large closet; also kitchen, store-room, pantries, wine cellar, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 6, Jamison-street.

TO LET, Two Rooms, a small Garden, and a good well of water, situated near the Boundary Stone, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Apply to JOHN BAPTIST, Market Gardener.

TO LET, a stone-built Verandah House, suited to a respectable family (just finished), containing six rooms, with detached kitchen; pump of good water, with back entrance and yard, in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply to Mr. C. TIBBEY, Market-street.

TO LET, a Verandah Cottage, a little off Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay; four rooms and kitchen, with pump of good water. Possession can be given this day. Apply to Mr. ETHERINGTON, next cottage; or Mr. C. TIBBEY, Market-street.

TO LET, at Cook's River, about a mile from the Church, the house and grounds (25 acres) known as Beulah, with good garden, large vineyard, lucerne paddocks, and grass paddocks, on which are two cottages; attached to the house are a 4-stall stable, coach-house, piggery, cow sheds, and fowl house. Possession can be given immediately, and the furniture (all or a part) may be taken at a valuation. For particulars apply early to BRAMES and KEELE, Hunter-street.

TO LET, near Newtown Toll-bar, a neat Verandah House, four rooms and kitchen, good water. PATRICK SCOTT, Sussex-street.

TO PUBLIC COMPANIES, Professional Men, and Merchants.—Offices to be Let. Two rooms on the ground floor, detached, having each a separate entrance, will be let together, or separately. For particulars apply on the premises to J. LUNN, Bligh-street.

TO LET.—To Coal and Timber Merchants.—An allotment of land in Barker-street, and fronting the waters of Darling Harbour. The ground is 135 feet by 90 feet, well suited for a coal merchant or timber-yard. This is a chance rarely to be fallen in with, having water frontage, with the use of a slip for timber. Apply on the premises to BRODIE and CRAIG, Builders, Barker-street. June 8.

TO BUILDERS, CABINET MAKERS, and UNDERTAKERS.—To let, Brodie and Craig's Carpenters' and Joiners' Workshop, Sawpit, and Timber-yard. The workshop is 72 feet long by 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high; supported by posts 10 feet high above ground, which gives an open area underneath of the same dimensions as above. Two covered sawpits. Yard, 98 feet by 56 feet, with the use of a slip for the purpose of dragging heavy timber out of the water, which is of great importance to the trade. Apply on the premises, any day, Sundays excepted, to BRODIE and CRAIG, Builders, Barker-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1858,—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eleven o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

KING-STREET AUCTION MART.—Sales by public auction and private treaty daily; new and second-hand furniture bought and sold; cash advanced on goods for immediate sale; out sales punctually attended to. J. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240 Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Unreserved Sale of Maitland Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Fifty head of very superior Maitland draught horses; they have been selected by good judges, and considered the picked from that portion of the country. For pulling capabilities they are said to be able to compete with the best town draught animals; most of them are 16 and 17 hands high, and just the horses for Port Phillip. New Zealand buyers, as well as draymen and others, will do well to inspect this batch, for their size, bone, and power will command a market any where. They are thoroughly broken for harness purposes, and the greatest care has been taken that they may be able to stand their respective trials.

Terms, cash.

Eighty Trusses Oaten and Lucerne Hay.
Just landed ex Clarissa.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Eighty trusses oaten and lucerne hay.
Terms, cash.

☞ The Auctioneer particularly requests the attention of livery-stable keepers, draymen, and others, to the above positively unreserved sale of some prime hay.

N.B.—It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

To Printers, Stationers, &c.
Printing Double Demy.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
TR ‡
Three bales—20 reams each printing double demy, 35 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Grey calicos, Cotton Ticks, Sheetings, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Balmoral, Stubbs, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
A in diamond JT over outside
252 1 bale 20 pieces 36 inches grey calicos, B, much damaged
253 1 ditto 20 ditto 36 ditto ditto ditto, XR, slightly damaged
254 1 ditto 20 ditto 36 ditto ditto ditto, EL, much damaged
257 1 ditto 200 coloured counterpanes, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, slightly damaged
266 1 ditto 48 pieces 27 in. cotton ticks, slightly damaged
267 1 ditto 15 ditto 80 inches grey sheeting, slightly domaged
268 1 ditto 15 ditto 71 ditto ditto ditto, much damaged
269 1 ditto 71 inches ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Five Cases Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concer,—Ex Granite City—Leask, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
TW&Co. 6.7.8. 10. 12 under.—Five cases oilmen's stores, comprising—
Jams, assorted
Bottled fruits
Raspberry vinegar
Marmalade, &c., &c.
Terms cash.

Coloured Rustics.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
Forty-five dozen coloured rustics, assorted, white, black, and brown.
Terms cash.

Fine White Herrings.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
7 barrels prime white herrings
9 half ditto ditto ditto.
Terms cash.

To Stationers and others
Writing Paper, Note Paper, Ruled Foolscap, Account Books, Tissue Paper, Blotters, Memorandum Books, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th July, at 12 o'clock precisely.
An invoice of some very superior paper, stationery, &c., comprising
Large cream laid, 4to
Ditto ditto, 8vo
Yellow wove post
Cream laid ditto
Tissue papers, assorted colours
Red glazed papers
Foolscap account books
Swan's copy books
Cloth blotters
Pocket books, assorted
Embossed blotters
Scott's copy books
Memorandum ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale

38 Cases Cheap Editions of Popular and Standard Works, Account and Memorandum Books, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, will sell by auction at his Rooms, George-street, TUESDAY, July 11th, at 11 o'clock,
38 cases cheap editions of popular and standard works
Account and memorandum books
Thin blue wove paper, &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Cottage Pianofortes, and Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 2, Prince-street North, TUESDAY, July 11th, at 12 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, comprising
Loo and card tables
Sofas, chair, easy-chair
Sideboard, cheffonier
Superior cottage pianoforte, by Tomkisson
Carpets and rugs, fender and fire-irons
Pictures and ornaments
China and glassware
Cottage pianoforte, by Wilkinson
Bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and furniture
Large winged wardrobe
Chest drawers, toilet tables and glasses
Clothes presses, cane-seated chairs
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Gravely's cooking apparatus
And other effects.
Terms, cash.

First-class and highly valuable Property—George-street.
THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Directors of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney to sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock,
All the first-class and highly valuable business premises in George-street now occupied by the Company, and known as the COMMERCIAL BANK.

This splendidly situated and most desirable business property is built of stone and brick, and roofed with slates; and consists of—

GROUND FLOOR.
The spacious room now occupied as the Banking Office
Large room in the rear, with square skylight
Small office

FIRST FLOOR.
Splendid large drawing room, and
Large dining room

SECOND FLOOR.
Two large bed rooms, and
One small ditto

ATTIC FLOOR.
Two large attics

BASEMENT STORY.
Kitchen and large closet
Three large flagged dry cellars
Stone cellar with iron strong room built in, &c.

There is a private entrance and right of way in Bank Court, and the water most expensively laid on throughout the premises.

☞ The Auctioneer deems it perfectly superfluous to offer the slightest comment in introducing for sale a property of this description, as it must be obvious to every one requiring business premises, either for occupation or investment, that none, in this city, more eligible or desirable can be possibly obtained.

The property may be inspected after 3 o'clock each day previously to sale, by cards only, obtainable on application to the auctioneer.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City, Leask, master, from London.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Bernasconi and Conti, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, July 10th, at 11 o'clock,
JB in a diamond
No. 32—A case, containing
2 mahogany easy chairs, covered in morocco
2 ladies' rosewood work tables, fitted
6 dozen 8 x 6 dressing glasses
1 dozen 12 x 9 tray ditto ditto
33—A case, containing
12 mahogany dining-room chairs, morocco covered
3 ladies' work tables, fitted
8 B. P. tray dressing glasses, 14 x 10
34—A case, containing
12 mahogany dining-room chairs, morocco covered
1 lady's work table
8½ dozen 8 x 6 best dressing glasses
6 ditto 8 x 6 common ditto ditto
2 16 x 12 tray ditto ditto
35—A case, containing
2 mahogany easy chairs, morocco covered
6 16 x 12 tray dressing glasses
6 10 x 8 ditto ditto
12 12 x 9 ditto ditto
2 24 x 14 rosewood framed chimney glasses
2 20 x 16 marble slab toilet glasses
1 22 x 16 moulding tray dressing glasses
1 20 x 16 ditto ditto
1 23 x 17 ditto ditto, patent screws
36—A case, containing
2 easy chairs, covered in morocco
1 24 x 16 moulding tray toilet glass
1 20 x 16 ditto ditto
2 23 x 14 rosewood framed chimney glasses
12 9 x 7 tray dressing glasses
About 8 cwt. flock, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

"SIXTH SERIES."
ADVANCE CHELTENHAM.

☞ Let Mechanics' Flourish! and while that is the case, CHELTENHAM MUST ADVANCE.

This locality is decidedly the healthiest about Sydney, and when once the railroad is running, which it is expected to do within six months from this date, the distance will be performed in seven or ten minutes. It participates in all the influence of a mild atmosphere, familiar to all in the enchanting scenery of the far-famed BURWOOD, inhaling the beneficial effects of a renovating sea breeze, and sheltered from all cold and piercing winds, grounds undulating for all ornamental, useful, or gardening designs, and yet accessible to its wants and necessities, the important advantages of contiguity to public roads and populous neighbourhoods.

These objects pronounce at once CHELTENHAM to be a choice spot, inserted by the hand of nature in a happy mood, to see whether man had either the wit or the discernment to profit by it or not.

MR. A. POLACK has the honour of announcing that he has been instructed by the distinguished proprietary, to offer to public competition,

THE TOWN OF CHELTENHAM, now of TRANSCENDANT IMPORTANCE.

It has been most carefully surveyed and judiciously laid out with the greatest care and consideration, carrying out also the views of a most extensive and experienced purchaser—on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August next, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Let every young man then who can lay by something from the earnings of their present well paid industry, invest it in the immediate and cheap purchase of a part of CHELTENHAM.

It will be sufficient for them to observe that the maturity of many of the inland towns of the colony brought to the hammer by Mr. A. Polack, (to wit, Chippendale, and other populous neighbourhoods) and the certain growth of the TOWN OF CHELTENHAM, has pointed out to every thinking man the propriety of becoming the possessor of some of the benefits to be derived from the position which this town confers.

At Cheltenham a Circuit Court may shortly be expected to be held, and nothing can indicate more clearly to persons who have money to invest, the wisdom of becoming possessors in a PROVINCIAL TOWN than this act of the government, viz., the adoption of JUDICIAL LOCALITIES.

Cheltenham, under the influence of the rail has awakened from the stupor which long hung over her, the approaching opening of the GRAND TRUNK LINE between SYDNEY and CHELTENHAM, having done more towards her advancement than the sixty-three preceding years. It is not too sanguine to expect an advance in value of at least 500 PER CENT. within a very few months after the first days' sale. Mr A. Polack respectfully addresses himself to the capitalists and others, whether newly arrived or the old hands of the colony, to remind them, for it cannot be new to any, that there is no INVESTMENT SO LUCRATIVE, so secure, and in every respect so desirable as BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in a rising and eligible township.

Capitalists and monied men cannot possibly succeed better than by investing in these allotments. The houses are sure to let as soon as built (if on the principle of villa residences), to many of our respectable retiring tradesmen, who, preferring to live just out of town, would take their few minutes' ride to see what was going in the MONEY MAKING WAY. How much the interest of the tradesman and mechanic is wrapped up in the spirit of the building, even though he be largely himself. And as to wages they MUST ADVANCE owing to the scarcity of hands. For the fact is that the last DOWNING-STREET FIAT states "No persons will be allowed a free passage unless hired as servants to persons buying land." A convincing proof therefore that those here should buy up immediately, and secure themselves whilst there is an opportunity, and before any alteration takes place. With (£9) "NINE POUNDS" a week wages, they can all easily meet the small amount of bills coming due, without, perhaps, trenching on the SAVINGS BANK

The Auctioneer would therefore advise them to purchase at Cheltenham the site of the Midway Station between SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA in preference to any other property now in the MARKET.

☞ A very sensible mechanic, who took Mr. Polack's advice to buy some of the Chippendale property in 1839, has proved upon scale that £300 laid out properly in a building allotment will, in six months, bring £1 per week, being at the rate of 500 PER CENT., besides returning the capital in two years—if so, TERRA FIRMA is the safest BANK after all.

☞ The Auctioneer must here observe that the allotted dimensions of Cheltenham are remarked as not being squeezed by a narrow policy into limited and contracted frontages with narrow streets.

EACH STREET IS 50 FEET WIDE, left boldly open, and the allotments of such width, 66 feet each, as to admit of being divided again by the purchaser into any size he chooses.

Almost up to the present period men of capital arriving upon our shores have remained in the metropolis, but the opening of CHELTENHAM has already altered this state of affairs, if any reliance can be placed upon the HUNDREDS OF PERSONS who have called at the Auctioneer's Room to inspect THE PLAN, and to obtain a lithographed copy of THE TOWN; together with the circumstances that all the INNS ON THE ROADS are daily crowded with people *en route* TO CHELTENHAM, to inspect the allotments previous to the DAY OF SALE, viz., the FIRST OF AUGUST, A.D., 1854, a sufficient guarantee to the Auctioneer that CHELTENHAM is receiving a just share of attention from every discriminating man of enterprise.

☞ The following reasons for purchasing must be observed by the most discerning, viz.:—That Cheltenham is beyond the pale of the Building Act, you can therefore build in whatever manner and thickness you like, either in wood, iron, stone, or brick.

That bricks can be made upon the ground, and laid, at least, £6 cheaper per rod than in Sydney. That the comfort would be that with the house there would be extent enough for outbuildings, poultry yard, &c., a plot of ground for shrubs and flowers, with front garden and kitchen garden in the rear, in the manner and fashion of the delight of the citizens of London, called "SUBURBAN RETREAT."

That the capital may be paid off in two years, and a handsome rental afterwards coming in.

Lithographic Plans can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit, the balance at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, without interest.

The subject of the greatest interest during the last few days has undoubtedly been RAILWAY COMMUNICATION throughout the COLONY, owing to the manner in which it has been exemplified on the PLAN OF CHELTENHAM, now exhibiting at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. SOME THOUSANDS having called to examine it during the last few days,—it having been made known to the public through the medium of the indefatigable and ubiquitous Press.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by public auction, on an early day,
SEVEN BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, situated in the most beautiful portion of SAINT LEONARD'S, commanding a view of the whole of the CITY OF SYDNEY, and situate near the CHURCH.
Full particulars in Monday's *Herald* and *Empire*.

To newly-arrived Immigrants.
"They left their native home, and far away
Across the waters sought a world unknown,
Though well they knew that they in vain might stray
In search of one so lovely as their own."

Little did the sublime author of the above pathetic words imagine that in the Southern Hemisphere, about 16,000 miles away, was a land teeming with GOLD, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, and SAPPHIRES. Neither did he imagine that on the 13th day of August next, in the year 1854,

MR. A. POLACK would submit to the notice of the newly-arrived immigrants at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

A HOME MORE LOVELY FAR.

It consists of a comfortable and charming residence on the Cook's River Road, near to CAMPERDOWN CHURCH, about 1500 yards from the boundary of the METROPOLITAN CITY of all the AUSTRALIAS.

From this spot can be seen in the foreground the waters of the famed BOTANY BAY, the brass tablet in memory of the CIRCUMNAVIGATOR COOK, and the gilded dome of LA PEROUSE'S MONUMENT. To the left the ironbound heads of the noble PORT JACKSON, with the VICTORIAN BARRACKS and the extensive panoramic view of SYDNEY and its HAMLETS.

A plan of this neat little property can be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

☞ Title guaranteed.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR. A. POLACK has received instructions from Thomas Stubbs, Esquire, of Melbourne, to submit to public auction, on an early day, the whole of his
VALUABLE COMMERCIAL and MERCANTILE WATER-FRONTAGE PREMISES situated in DARLING HARBOUR, full particulars of which will appear in Monday's *Herald* and *Empire*.

ALBION-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by public auction, on an early day,
3 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
Situated in Albion-street, Surry Hills, immediately opposite the late
JOHN TERRY HUGHES'S GARDEN.
Full particulars in Monday's *Herald* and *Empire*.

House at Paddington.

MR. A. POLACK has received instructions to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A TWO-STORIED BRICK HOUSE, situated in Spring Road, near the residence of T. W. Cape, Esq.

It contains two rooms and well fenced in. Let at 10s. per week.

The land comprises a portion of the ground originally granted to the Trustees of THE AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The many gentlemen who have just arrived with their families, having an intention of returning from country avocations to reside in the delightful recreative neighbourhood of Sydney, are invited particularly to bear in mind that the property now offered for sale is precisely what is suited to their wishes, and comprises all the requisite of their domestic comfort.

The Auctioneer would also remark to those who silently keep back their cash for the purpose of catching a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY, that they can now safely realise a handsome profit in purchasing this well-advised establishment, having an eye on the many PASSENGER SHIPS just announced as laid on for these COLONIES.

A Plan will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Pitt street.

☞ Title guaranteed. Immediate possession.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C. J., and a Jury of twelve.

WEST *v.* STILL.

This was action of ejectment to recover possession of a house and appurtenances in Upper William-street.

Messrs. Darvall and Lutwyche appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant.

The true question at issue in this case was, whether there had been a letting for two years or for three years. The plaintiff maintained that the former was the term agreed upon while the defendant maintained that the letting was for the longer period. There had been proceedings at the Police Court, which broke down, and it was on account of the respectability of the parties, and the direct contradiction, of their evidence, that a special Jury had been selected, by mutual consent, to try the issue.

The plaintiff was Mr. Obed West, a well-known landowner, residing near Rushcutter's Bay, and the defendant was Mr. William Cathcart Still, an Inspector of Distilleries. On the 14th January, 1850, Mr. Still took the house in question, from Mr. West, the owner of it, for two years at £52 per annum. Some few days before or after the termination of this two years, Mr. Still came to Mr. West, for the purpose of making fresh arrangements and the contradictions upon which the jury had to decide were with reference to what took this place at this meeting. Upon this the evidence on either hand was directly contradictory. According to the plaintiff, the interview was *outside* plaintiff's house, and after some negociations which came to nothing, there was a verbal taking for *two* years; according to the defendant, the conversation was *inside* the house, and there was a distinct *verbal* taking for *three* years. After a lapse of some months, defendant sent an agreement, and counterpart for three years to West, for signature by Obed West, jun., who was in the habit of calling for the rent, but plaintiff refused to sign it owing to the difference, or assumed difference between the term there stated and the term actually agreed upon. The parties meeting subsequently, this question was raised between them personally, for the first time, and each maintained his own view of the case. The evidence of the plaintiff was confirmed by that of his son and daughter, while the defendant's testimony was confirmed by that of his brother. There were many collateral details which were given in order to show the intentions and understanding of the parties.

There was no imputation by counsel, of actual perjury on either side. Imperfect recollections, and the probable solution by an operation of the mind, of the occurrences at one time for the occurrences at another, were the reasons assigned for these contradictions, and counsel on either side argued on the probabilities that *his* client was the one least likely to fall into error.

His Honor told the Jury that the only question in their determination was, whether this lease had been for two years or for three, and this must depend wholly upon which set of witnesses they deemed most worthy of credit. The question, therefore, was one for them, and not for him.

The Jury, after about half-an-hour's consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Court adjourned until quarter before ten o'clock this morning.

SPECIAL JURY CAUSES FOR TO-DAY.
Drummond *v.* Holt; Maxwell *v.* Daley.

LUNATICS.

THE following is a return of the number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, during the year 1853.

In the Asylum on 31st December, 1852—91 males and 51 females; total 142. Admitted during the year, 71 males and 52 females. Discharged during the year; cured, 27 males, 20 females; improved, 23 males, 11 females. Absconded during the year, but retaken, 3 males. Died during the year, 12 males, 1 female. Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1853; supposed curable, 56 males, 46 females; supposed incurable, 44 males, 25 females. Total, 100 males, 71 females.

The following is a return of the number of free lunatics, patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during the year 1853.

In the Asylum on the 31st December, 1852—68 males, 65 females; total, 133. Admitted during the year, 21 males, 7 females. Discharged during the year, cured, 1 female; improved, 2 females. Died during the year, 8 males, 4 females. Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1853, supposed incurable, 81 males, and 65 females.

The following is a return of the number of convict lunatics, and invalid patients, in the convict lunatic and invalid establishment, Parramatta, during the year 1853.

In the establishment on 31st December, 1852—92 male lunatics, 104 male invalids, 18 female lunatics, 6 female invalids: total, 220 males and 48 females. Admitted during the year, 7 male lunatics, 1 female lunatic, 41 male invalids, 1 female invalid: total 48 males and 2 females. Discharged during the year: cured, 1 male lunatic, 25 male invalids; improved, 1 male lunatic, 25 male invalids, and 1 female invalid. Absconded during the year; 2 male lunatics, and 2 who have been retaken, excepting 1 male invalid. Died during the year, 6 male lunatics, 17 male invalids, 1 female lunatic, 1 female invalid. Remaining in the establishment on 31st December, 1853, supposed curable, 14 male invalids; supposed incurable, 89 male lunatics, 74 male invalids, 18 female lunatics, 5 female invalids. Total, 177 males, and 23 females.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. A. Campbell, J.P.

James Hayes was charged at the instance of the Shipping Master with neglecting to join the Abbeylands. It was proved that the prisoner had received an advance note for £12. The vessel had sailed. The prisoner said that he had been taken sick. Their worships sentenced him to 12 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Cross, and Sarah his wife, together with a young female named Sarah Williams, surrendered to their bail, to answer the charge of threatening the life of one Mary Tobacco, who keeps a sailors' licensed board and lodging house, in a place called Maori-lane, leading from Gloucester to Cumberland street. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Tobacco, that a short time ago some runaway seamen were taken out of Cross's house, and a report was raised that she (Mrs. T.) had given the information which led to their apprehension; that report was untrue, but the defendants persecuted her continually, and on Thursday, as she was passing Cross's door, Cross threatened to "settle her," and to "put her on one side;" the female defendants also threatened to knock her brains out. The recrimination which ensued, and the depraved language which was bandied about in counter accusations—the defendants trying to show that the prosecutrix had exasperated them beyond measure—tended to convince all who listened to it, that the lane in question is competent to outrival any of the sinks of iniquity in the city. The two women were cautioned and discharged. John Cross was bound to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

Antonio Fer Ramos was charged with inducing a seaman to desert from his vessel. This was an information under the 6th section of 17 Vic., No. 36, the Foreign Seaman's Act. Mr. Brenan conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was sentenced, on the previous day, to twelve weeks impaisonment with hard labour, for having desertd the Viagante, Portuguese ship, at Macao. The person who were taxed with having induced to desert, was the second mate of the Viagante, who, with several others of the crew, was charged with desertion. On that occasion the second mate, a youth named Manuel Jose Olivera, was discharged at the captain's suggestion, on account of his tender age and having been seduced to desert. The other men were sentenced to twelve weeks imprisonment with hard labour. The evidence disclosed a shameful and profligate scheme on the part of one or more wretches, to induce sailors to desert from their vessels; then, under pretence of procuring them better employment and higher pay, to secrete them in some den fitted up for the purpose until a rich reward is advertised by the captain or owners for their apprehension, when they are betrayed by their seducers for the money's sake. Signor Olivera deposed that the prisoner came on board the vessel in Sydney harbour, and advised and induced him and others of the crew to desert. The prisoner took him and his companions to a house in an obscure part of the city, the name of which he did not know, but which he could point out. The prisoner lived in that house. Witness and his comrades were secreted in an under-ground cell in this house from Saturday, 1st July, until Wednesday last, when they were apprehended by the police. Constable Nesbitt stated, that on Wednesday last he took the witness and other Portuguese sailors, belonging to the Viagante, out of an under-ground cell in a house kept by John Cross, (the male defendant in the previous case), situated in Maori-lane. In defence, the prisoner denied being the owner of the house; of inducing the sailors to desert; or of secreting them in the cell. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to the maximum penalty of £20 and £3 7s. 6d. costs, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

THE ISLAND OF ST. PAUL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The following statement may perhaps throw some light on the alleged existence of pirates in the Island of St. Pauls.

In January, 1850, the barque Cornwall, from Plymouth to Sydney, hove-to for several hours off that island, and landed boats. The captain, some of the officers and crew, and a few of the cabin passengers, with myself, went ashore, and spent some hours on the island. At that time, now more than four years ago, there were then several inhabitants. They could not speak English, but some of our party spoke French fluently, and we were informed that they were a portion of a party who had taken up their abode there for the purpose of catching fish, which, as we can testify, abound there, and curing them for the "Bourbon" market. The rest of their party they said were then away in the schooner at Bourbon. The schooner, which was described as being a regular trader between Bourbon and St. Paul's, belonged to the "Head Man," who commanded her, who was also a Frenchman, and who by the way claimed the sovereignty of the latter island. The people on the island were very civil. Several portions of it were under cultivation; and, among other good things, I recollect they gave us a few green peas; in return for which, we presented them with some salt pork and similar marine delicacies, which, after having lived so long on fish as they said they had done, was to them a great luxury. They also agreed to give us a sheep, several of which were on the island; but, as inculcated in the celebrated receipt for hare soup, we had first to "catch our sheep," which, after leading a portion of our boat's crew a tedious chase over a considerable extent of the island, would not "come and be killed." The hull of what they said had been a small schooner, was lying on the beach, but not visible from the sea; I forget how they said it came there. The approach to the inhabited part of the Island is by a small channel, which leads into a large and beautiful basin of very deep water, of an oval form, evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, surrounded with high hills, with the exception of a portion on the right hand side, which has a much more gradual slope, on which stand a few huts, where the inhabitants live, and which is not visible from the sea. No one until after passing through the channel and opening the basin could have any idea there were inhabitants, far less houses, on the island. In one of the huts there was a tolerable collection of books, all of them, if I recollect rightly, French or foreign, which belonged to the "Head man," and which, to a seaman's imagination, might have formed a splendid library. As far as I recollect there were some rude mechanical appliances for heaving up their boats, &c., and as the channel at high water was some six or more feet deep, it is possible that a vessel of light draught of water might have been got up where we saw it by other hands than those of pirates; once in the basin there was plenty of water to float any vessel. I forget if it was during this or a subsequent voyage, but I have seen smoke on different parts of the island, and the dry grass which grows on the sides of the hills might possibly be set fire to and burn up, without any very nefarious views on the part of the inhabitants. With regard to some of the other statements, the Jersey man's French, and the Bourbon patois, might also possibly have led to some slight misunderstanding.

I have written these remarks hurriedly, and not having now access to my journal of the voyage, I cannot now be more exact in my statements; but, such as they are, I can vouch for their accordance with the truth, other parties in this colony can do the same—my object has been to show that perhaps the poor Frenchmen who so hospitably entertained us of yore are not altogether such desperate characters as the statement in the *Argus* would lead us to believe.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. O. R.

JUDGES AND JURORS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR—The second letter of C. C. L., which appeared in your paper of this morning, contains a statement mistaken in the matter of fact. The resolution of the Judges to abandon the mid-day recess, (or, in other words, the very inconvenient and very unnecessary custom, known only in this colony, of retiring for a substantial lunch at one o'clock,) was *not* arrived at on account of any unpunctuality in Jurymen, but, as announced from the bench, solely because of the greatly increased and increasing number of Causes for trial, and the importance therefore of avoiding—for the sake of suitors and witnesses—every needless source of delay. The occasional prolongation of the usual 20 mintues to half an hour, (not by Jurors merely, but by members of the bar, and perhaps also the Judges themselves, or some of them,) may have been alluded to, as well as the dispersion of witnesses; but the ground of the regulation, as announced, was the one above mentioned.

The object aimed at is of such paramount interest, that I am persuaded every one will do his utmost, (the love of luncheon notwithstanding,) to carry it into effect. And I concur with your correspondent, that punctuality in attendance—by all parties without distinction—will materially conduce to the attainment of that object. But, as "avalanches" of hunger do not occur to most men, I would suggest that a sandwich, or a few buiscuits, will enable gentlemen to exist without much effort, during the ordinary hours of a Jury trial. And your correspondent will be glad to learn, that the good humoured Judge to whom he refers, during the last six months, has never taken his seat later than *ten* minutes, and has repeatedly opened the Court within five minutes, after the hour; while most certainly, at those times, and for several minutes afterwards, more than one Juror have occasionally been absent—and have been waited for, to complete the panel.

Yours obediently,
A LAWYER.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

SIR,—As I have been questioned frequently respecting "a discovery" supposed to have been made by myself since my arrival here I have thought it desirable, in, order to disclaim all pretension to the merits of a discoverer, and at the same time to describe the manufacture of a very useful substance partly composed of a native production, to enter into some details on the subject.

It has long been known that a combination of bitumen and earthy matter, such as lime, sand, burnt bricks, &c., under the agency of heat, produces an asphalte or artificial stone, the use of which is too well known to need any description here.

Aware of this fact, it occurred to me that a combination of kauri gum, tar, (the tar is necessary to dissolve the gum,) and sand, under the same agency, would do so also. The result of the experiment being most satisfactory, I despatched a boat with a crew of Sappers and Miners up one of the creeks in this harbour, and procured about 5 or 6 cwt. of gum off Government land, with which, I directed Corporal Hall to make further experiments, in order to ascertain the proportions to be used in the admixture; and as we were at the moment constructing drains to carry rain water, from the roofs of some of the buildings within the Barrack premises, into tanks, I also directed him to cover the bottoms of these drains (which were of brick) with this composition, omitting the use of any mortar. The result again, so far as it has yet been ascertained, is satisfactory. Continuing the experiments, it was ultimately determined that equal parts, by weight, of kauri gum, tar, and sand, boiled together, produces, on cooling, a flexible, tenacious, leathery compound, well adapted to cover wood and render it water-proof; while equal parts by measure, of the same ingredients, under the same boiling process, produces a liquid mass which solidifying as it cools, assumes the appearance and character of the best bituminous sandstone, or limestone, from which, when dressed, it is not easily distinguishable, and over which it possesses this important advantage that it may be cast to any form. It requires no cutting, and, further, it is capable of being recast.

At the present high price of tar in this country, the manufacture of this article, as compared with cut stone, would be expensive, but, as a substitute for hydraulic cement, in the lining of tanks, covering of roofs, flooring of washhouses, &c., &c., it might be found to answer well, and be sufficiently economical. There are also many other uses to which it may be applied, not necessary to refer to at present.

Your obedient servant,
F. H. BADDELEY,
Lt.-Col. Com. Royal Engineers,

Auckland, May, 1854.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 7.—Sea Serpent, schooner, 58 tons, Captain Blake, from from the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Four natives. T. Dawson, agent.

DEPARTURE.

July 7.—Medora, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Mandarin, for Scilly; Phœnix, for Geelong; Vixen, for Melbourne; Juno, for South Sea Islands; Cornwall, for Madras: Arnaud, for Pondicherry; American Lass, for Callao; Duke of Northumberland, for Manila.

CLEARANCES.

July 7.—Arnaud, French ship, 376 tons, Captain Ridoret, for Pondicherry, in ballast.

July 7.—American Lass, ship, 766 tons, Captain M'Keller, for Callao, in ballast.

July 7.—Speedy, ship, 1100 tons Captain Nightingale, for London. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. H. E. Hill and family (7), Mr. and Mrs. Bisdey, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Drynan, Messrs. Billington, Townsend, Cotton, Barnett, Marks, and Dr. Brulen.

IMPORTS.

July 7.—Sea Serpent, from the South Sea Islands: 915 lbs. tortoiseshell. T. Dawson.

EXPORTS.

July 7.—Additional per Frances, for Hobart Town: 40 bags dates, H. Williams.

July 7.—Speedy, for London: 44 bales wool, 2 casks seal skins, G. Thorne and Co.; 7 casks tallow, Soloman, Vinden, and Co.; 9 casks tallow, 159 bales wool, 190 hides, 1 case, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 23 casks tallow, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.: 21 casks tallow, 560 bales wool, 9960 shank bones, Ebsworth and Co.; 40 casks tallow, 41 bales leather, 88 cwt. hoofs, 13,700 shank bones, 7300 ox horns, 1690 hides, J. R. and W. F. Wilshire; 3 packages luggage, J. G. Revostean; 469 hides, 42 bales wool, H. Mackay; 3 cases, R. Taylor; 1191 hides, Young and Co.; 16 bales leather, Westbrook and Harding; 19 cases cigars, E. H. Pollard; 508 hides, Campbell and Co.; 36 hides, 550 horns, 7 cwt. shank bones, 26 bales wool, James Taylor; 666 hides, 126 bales wool, Brierly, Dean, and Co.; 2 cases S. Browning; 678 bags gum, Cowan and Israel; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 1 case, F. Strange; 1 case, A. Waugh; 2 packages, J. A. Buttrey; 91 bales wool, 15 bales leather, Buyers and Learmonth; 83 bales wool, 26 bales leather, Kirchner and Co.; 29 bales leather, A. Lenehan; 11 bales wool, 2 cases, De Pass, Ellis, and Co.; 281 bags 16 cases gum, J. B. Metcalfe; 1 case, G. C. Tuting; 2 cases, P. Favenc; 21 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 55 bales wool, J. Cooper; 142 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 31 bales wool, Barnard, Bedcome, and Co.; 168 bales wool, J. Jones; 45 bales wool, R. and P. Turnbull; 20 bales wool, J. B. Crisp; 57 bales wool, Lamb, Spry, and Co.; 22 bales wool, W. S. Deloitte; 37 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes; 19 bales wool, M. Metcalfe; 15 bales wool, M'Intosh and Hirst; 39 bales wool, A. B. Sparke; 9 bales wool, W. Wilson, Junior, and Co.; 8 bales wool, A. R. M'Donald; 126 bales wool, Joy and Leathes; 7 bales wool, A. Dreutler and Co.; 40 bales wool, Crawley and Smith; 28 bales wool, H. Noufflard; 14 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 68 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 37 bales wool, Agars and Stabler; 14 bales wool, Anderson, Brothers, and Co.; 14 bales wool, Rossiter and Lazarus; 23 bales wool, Danaldson and Co.; 63 bales wool, Bethune and Hunter; 19 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 181 bales wool, Thacker and Co. Recapitulation—2474 bales wool, 100 casks tallow, 2 casks seal skins, 139 bales leather, 88½ cwt. hoofs, 30,960 loose and 7 cwt. bones and hoofs, 4750 hides, 959 bags and 16 cases gum, and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—

For England, and Melbourne, via Cape Horn.—By the G. S. S. S. Queen of the South, on Friday the, 14th instant, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the Speedy, this evening, at 6.

For Madras.—By the Cornwall, this day at noon, if not underweigh.

For S. S. Islands.—By the Juno, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Manila.—By the Duke of Northumberland, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Pondicherry.—By the Arnaud, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Callao.—By the American Lass, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.—Viceroy, 173 tons, Captain E. Proctor, from Melbourne 25th June, in ballast. G. Mitchell, agent.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

July 7.—W. B. Dean, Captain Codner, for Melbourne.

July 7.—London (s.), Captain Watts, for Sydney.

The London steamer after entering Newcastle Harbour on Tuesday afternoon, got aground in the Blind Channel, possibly on a bank caused by some ballast which had been thrown overboard a few days previously from the Annie and Jane barque, (for which offence Captain Smith was fined £10 at the Police Court); after lightening by pumping the water from out of her boilers, she was got afloat, and yesterday completed taking in 140 tons coals, from the Australian Agricultural Company's Shoot, and in endeavouring last evening to come down the Channel, she again got aground, but in all probability she will get off at the next high water.

The Caroline's arrival on the 5th instant, should have been inserted as an American vessel.

The barque signalled on Monday, has gone past the Port.

7th July, 3 p.m. Departure:—The W. B. Dean, Captain Codner, for Melbourne.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, July 7: Orwell Lass, brig, 168 tons, Glennie, for Adelaide; Sporting Lass, brig, 183 tons, Haslingden, for Melbourne; Walter Hood, ship, 915 tons, Sproat, for London.

Boat Racing.—On Monday next two races will come off. The first in light skiffs for £50 aside, between Thomas M'Grath, the champion, and George Mulhall, which is expected to be a very exciting one, as George Mulhall still disputes the superiority of his opponent, and asserts he was not fairly beaten at the last North Shore regatta. Both men have procured new boats, and that for M'Grath is constructed similarly to the London Wager boats, being long, narrow, and covered in fore and aft, the only part left open being the space occupied by the puller. The course is to be from the Red Buoy round Shark Island and back. The second race in Watermen's boats is for £20 aside, between Robert Love (the winner of the prize skiff on the Queen's Birthday) and Maurice Bullivant:—Course—From the Red Buoy off Dawes Point, round Pinchgut and back to the Red Buoy.

The steamship London came in last night from Newcastle, where she had been for the purpose of coaling, and will, we understand, be despatched to Melbourne at 6 o'clock this evening.

The following is a list of Gold Dust, and Specie, to be shipped on board the Speedy, Nightingale, for London.

Gold Dust.	Ozs.	dwts.
Bank of New South Wales	4,817	16
Bank of Australasia	3,000	0
Oriental Bank Corporation	1,422	15
Commercial Banking Company	1,556	1
J. Mullins	61	6
J. Saddington and Co.	221	6
A. Larking	52	12
M. Moss	427	7
J. Hardy	107	5
J. Row	150	0
Ray, Glaister, and Co.	360	1
Total	12,176	9
Specie.	Sovereigns.	
Sundry shippers	20,000	

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
8	Saturday.	7 5	5 4	6 22	6 45
9	Sunday.	7 5	5 5	7 10	7 31

Moon—Full, 4h. 29m. p.m. July 10.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

The Select Committee on Immigration have exercised a very wise discretion in agreeing to the Progress Report brought up by their Chairman, Mr. James Macarthur, on Thursday last. The extreme pressure of the labour market is such that no time is to be unnecessarily lost in resorting to any reasonable means that can be thought of for obtaining relief. What those means should be, with reference to relief on a large, comprehensive, and permanent scale, is the very question which the Committee have to consider, and, to the best of their ability, answer. But they had no sooner taken their seats in the committee room than the conviction fastened itself upon their minds, that there were at all events two things which could and ought to be done at once. These two things form the substance of their Progress Report.

The first is, that a further remittance of £100,000 should be immediately made to the Land and Emigration Commissioners in London, to be expended by them as speedily as possible in promoting emigration to this colony. The only objection that can be made to this, by persons rightly understanding the connection between immigration and the universal interests of the community, is that the sum named is not large enough. At the present rates of passage money it will not bring out more than half the number of statute adults which it would have brought out a few years since; while the necessities of our labour market a few years since were not half so pressing as they are at the present time.

However, we must regard this recommendation of £100,000 as nothing more than an instalment of what the Committee may hereafter deem it expedient to propose. A strenuous effort must be made—an effort more strenuous than was ever made before in this country on the subject of immigration—to do the business just as it ought to be done. We must have a system of immigration that will yield a supply at once suitable, abundant, and continuous. Expense must be no obstacle. The financial resources of the colony must be strained to their utmost powers of endurance in order to the securing of this grand and indispensable desideratum.

The second thing recommended by the Select Committee is, that the provisions of the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 42, should not be enforced upon the emigrants who may be sent out by these funds, or by any balance which may remain from those which may have been already transmitted, should any difficulty be experienced in obtaining the requisite number of emigrants under that system.

The Act here referred to is the one known as Mr. Wentworth's, the "Assisted Immigrants' Employment Act," the main object of which was to make immigration, to a certain extent, self-supporting. The reports from England as to the opinions there entertained respecting the probable working of this ordinance are singularly at variance with each other. Its provisions no sooner came to the knowledge of Mrs. Chisholm than she condemned them in unmeasured and almost uncivil terms. In his opening speech to the Legislative Council, the Governor-General announced that, for reasons adverted to in despatches which he had received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of immigration, it was to be feared that the self-supporting system of immigration contemplated in this Act might not be brought into immediate operation, and that in that event, and to obviate as far as possible the inconvenience and loss which might result to the colony from even a temporary interruption of its much needed supply of labour, the Land and Emigration Commissioners would, under the Ministers' sanction, take measures for expending the funds then at their disposal in sending out immigrants under the ordinary regulations, which regulations Mr. Wentworth's Act was intended to supersede. On the other hand, a clerical correspondent of ours, resident in one of the agricultural districts of England, whose letter we published some weeks back, speaks highly in its favour. A similar testimony is borne by Mr. Johnson, of Sydney, who is on a visit to England for the purpose of promoting emigration to this colony, and whose long experience in all matters connected with our labour supply is well known to most of us. And, strange to add, even Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners themselves would seem to have come round to the same way of thinking; for not many evenings ago the Colonial Secretary, in his place in the Legislative Council, read a letter recently received from those functionaries, in which our new system was spoken of as a change for the better, and one respecting the operation of which they entertained at least hopeful feelings.

Amid these irreconcilable contradictions, the Select Committee have thought it *best* to anticipate and provide for the *worst*. They advise that wherever it may be found difficult to procure emigrants under the new system, the Commissioners should be at liberty to seek for them under the more inviting provisions of the old one. This amounts, in point of fact, to a formal sanction of the course already taken by the Commissioners under the authority of the Duke of Newcastle, as signified in the opening speech above referred to. This is certainly wise. Let no matters of dry form, no paltry considerations of immediate savings of expense, be permitted to obstruct the great business of supplying us abundantly and immediately with the labour upon which our social existence is almost dependent, and without which, at any rate, our social existence must be one of daily increasing confusion and discomfort.

We trust Mr. Macarthur's committee will take bold and liberal views of the question of immigration in connection with that of the appropriation of our waste lands. An impression is evidently gaining ground, both here and in Victoria, that that connection may and must be made much closer—that our waste lands have not been put to the most productive account as an instrument for the introduction of labour—and that some great and fundamental change in our teritorial policy is imperiously demanded by the new state of things resulting from the discovery of gold.

Whether it would be expedient to grant small portions of land to every adult male immigrant arriving at his own expense, a plan which appears to have been eminently successful in the United States, and which, we are informed, the federal Legislature are intending to carry out on a larger and more liberal scale throughout the Union; or whether the proposed scheme of Direct Remission in the purchase of land would be equally or more effective, are points upon which the Committee will doubtless deliberate, and take the best evidence within their reach.

In the Legislative Council yesterday Mr. Parkes, in moving his resolutions on the subject of Immigration, expressed his hope that the House would acquit him of any hostile intention to existing interests in bringing this motion forward, and explained that his object in placing it before the House in its present shape was to enable the Council to arrive at a deliberate opinion upon this all-important subject. The hon. member expressed his sentiments at great length, contending that this colony should be supplied from the old countries of the world, and though he did not object to the voluntary immigration of Chinese Coolies, he considered their importation in large numbers most objectionable. He held that higher principles than the mere accidental suffering from a deficiency of labouring population should be consulted, and having quoted several authorities in support of his arguments against the introduction of coloured or inferior races, he concluded by moving an address to the Governor-General embodying these resolutions.

Some delay ensued, and Mr. Flood, though not agreeing with the whole tenor of the hon. member's resolutions, seconded the motion.

The motion having been put,

Mr. Parkes proposed that the resolutions be put *seriatim*.

Mr. G. Bowman doubted whether these resolutions would meet the difficulty, and considered that the exigency of the times justified the use of Chinese immigration, while he denied that it inflicted any injury upon the labouring classes of the colony.

Mr. Holroyd reminded the House that a Progress Report had just been brought up by the Committee on Emigration, and thought it undesirable that the House should pledge itself to any course, until the full report of that Committee had been received.

The Attorney-General supported the motion, and thought the resolutions sound, and that their adoption would facilitate the labours of the Committee.

The Colonial Secretary opposed the motion as interfering with the province of the sitting Committee.

The Postmaster General defended Mr. Parkes' motives, but could not support the motion in toto. He considered the House had no right to dictate to private individuals whom they were to import, and deemed the Chinese immigration a matter of necessity.

Mr. Cowper held that the question could not be dealt with until the management of the land was given up to the Colony by the Imperial Government, and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining immigrants from Europe.

Mr. Parker opposed the motion as premature and unlikely to produce any useful result.

Mr. Murray thought that the influence of a coloured population upon the mass would be insignificant, and claimed the right to employ this kind of labour if he found it necessary.

Mr. Darvall thought that all the resolutions should not be rejected because every one was not acceptable; he saw no reason why the Council should not interfere to prevent noxious importations of this kind as well as other nuisances, but thought the present scarcity of labour justified the employment of Chinese immigrants.

The hon. Member proceeded to give a most dismal sketch of the prospects of the colony, and ended his speech by inveighing against the provisions of the Masters and Servants Act as most injurious to the homesteads of the colony, and most noxious to the community at large.

Mr. Macarthur denied that any conspiracy existed to pervert the public funds to a coloured immigration, and had always held it an inalienable principle that they were sacred to European immigration.

Mr. Parkes, in reply, asserted that his object in bringing this motion had been answered; that the enunciation of the opinions of more influential members of the House would have a most valuable effect; that it was only brought forward to elicit general principles on emigration, and having corrected several misstatements made by honorable members, and denied that he represented any particular class, ended by withdrawing the last clause of the resolutions.

The House then divided, and the motion was lost by a majority of 19 to 7.

Mr. Macarthur's motion for a further remittance of £100,000 to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, was carried, and the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, July 7.

The Speaker took the Chair at half-past three o'clock.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. PARKES: In placing the resolution on the paper, which stood in his name for discussion to-night, he could assure the House he had no intention of attacking the interests of any class. He hoped, in moving these resolutions, the House would give him credit for not being actuated by hostile feelings to any existing interests. He trusted that they would rather regard the question he now brought before them—a question perhaps more important than any other which could be brought forward—as a matter not referring to a class but to the community at large. He also hoped that the House would not find him guilty of vanity in bringing forward this motion, for he would, at the outset, state how little he felt qualified to deal with this great question. He had brought it forward with a full sense of its greatness, and, he trusted, a just sense of its own elements; but he thought the subject was one which ought to be brought forward in this manner for discussion before the public by the House at large. No doubt it would be argued that this subject might well have been referred to the Select Committee of the House, but he was not disposed so to refer it. It was a matter on which the House were able to form their own opinions, whilst in a report of the Select Committee it would be to a certain extent prejudiced by the feelings, the talents, the stretch of intellect and of power which the chairman of that committee would devote to his report. But by placing these resolutions he had brought the whole matter before the House. He believed that he had given the House full time to consider these resolutions, and that every member might be, and ought to be, aware of the principles they involved, and prepared to discuss them. He (Mr. Parkes) very much regretted that he had not had sufficient time to consider this subject as fully as he would have wished to have done, but he hoped the House would bear with him while he endeavoured, as far as was in his power, to put the question fairly before the House. In making this motion, he would state that he never thought of asking for any law to exclude the immigration of coolies hither. He entirely disclaimed all hostility to any class, whether in this country or elsewhere. But having made these observations, he would now go to the resolutions. That the country was suffering from want of population was a fact universally admitted, both in that House and out of doors. But he believed, heavy as the burden was, that this want entailed upon them, it was far less than the prospective evils they had in view. But if nothing were done to relieve this evil, if their agricultural, their manufacturing, their commercial, and aye! he would say their pastoral interests, were to languish for this want, it was not only themselves but their posterity that would suffer. But while he was most ready to admit the want of population in the colony, he contended that this want could only be supplied from the countries to which in habits and institutions they were naturally allied. It was not possible for them to populate this land without regard to the ultimate destiny of man, as determined by his Creator. The want of population to be supplied must, he believed, be made up from the Great Germanic nations of Europe. It was not from any prejudice, or any pharisaical motive, that he had brought these motions before the House, but he did entertain the hope that this colony would ultimately be peopled by the race from which they all sprang. He thought the object of that House, the object of the reflective merit of the country, would tend to lead up those who were growing around them, to the pursuits of industry. It was for this great end that he sought in the present motion. He thought it would be most improper for the country to adopt any measures which should conduce to lessen the dignity of labour. It ought to be their desire to the utmost extent to make labour honourable and attractive. But how could they do so when they strove to introduce into the colony, for the purposes of labour, a class which could not fail to be looked upon as a degraded class. They saw the same feeling acting in the United States of America. Once introduced among white men, the whites become a degraded race. They were allowed in America (not by law but by public opinion) to hold no office of public trust; whilst it was almost impossible in the States to obtain white persons to fulfil those services of labour which, in an unmixed community, it ought to be honourable to perform. (In support of this opinion the hon. member said he would quote a passage from De Toqueville, but he did not eventually do so.) But to return from this subject to the question of the supply of population—the means by which this and all other countries could only become great—he believed that instead of inviting population every impediment had been thrown in the way of its introduction to this country. He remembered, almost immediately after his arrival in this colony, some 14 or 15 years ago, a public meeting being held to consider the best means of supplying this great deficiency in population, and many even of the present members of that Council attended at that meeting, and one of them (now no more) stated that it was only labour capable of performing manual work which was then wanted. This sentiment was responded to by the meeting of that day, and it had been communicated to the Englishman. It had found its way home, and it merited, as similar sentiments always would teach Englishmen, the estimate, the value put on English labour in New South Wales. It would teach them, and it would teach the people of this colony, to turn from such selfish and unchristian sentiments; and it would turn the tide of emigration from Europe to more christian-like communities than this. It would turn the minds of men disposed to emigrate from Great Britain to other shores—to Canada, or America, or any place where such sentiments as to the value of population were not entertained. He must say in the present social state of the colony, in the spirit of its laws, and not only in these, but in the speeches which were constantly made in that House, there was little to invite—little to encourage emigration to this country. The principles on which emigration was asked for to this country had been repelled even by the English aristocracy, and therefore until the mode of emigration was thoroughly revised, from beginning to end, he could not hope to see any permanent encouragement given to those true principles of emigration which could alone establish the solid prosperity of the country. Without population they could not advance in greatness, and to obtain population, such a population as they wanted, they must hold out the proper inducements. With regard to the resolutions, the first went merely to ask the House to admit an indisputable fact, that the want of labour in the colony threatened to result in great injury to all classes, and an abridgment of the comforts of every social condition. He believed he might go much further than this. He believed that he might say that without a further supply of population the country could do absolutely nothing for itself, and that the country would have been in a state of far higher prosperity than it now was had the Government pursued a wiser and broader policy than that which it had followed for the past few years. If he wanted an authority to prove the short-sightedness of the policy which had led to the introduction of the immigrants, which he now contended against, it would be found in the words of his hon. and learned predecessor, in the seat he now held, that the speculation of Chinese immigration had totally failed. If this immigration had failed, he would like to know how the immigration of Indian Coolies was likely to answer in any degree better? He would ask if Indian Coolies, in mind, in physical strength, and in intelligence, would be in a better position to supply the place of servants, either in Sydney or in the pastoral districts, than the Chinese. On the contrary, he believed that the Chinese would far exceed them in intelligence. To a great extent, the Chinese who had been introduced into this colony had done well; and he fully believed, with the trading spirit and enterprise they possessed, that many of these persons would be found among the leading tradesmen of the colony. (Hear, hear.) But what he complained of was, not that these men should come to the colony, but that they should be introduced, in a special way, for the advantage of a special interest. He objected to these people being introduced to serve a special class for a special purpose, and, moreover, that they should be introduced by a special means. He had further to object that the immigration was one utterly inconsistent with the principles of colonization. He objected that 10,000 males alone should be shipped to the colony to serve the purposes of a peculiar class. It had been stated that no great evil would accrue, as the coolies were to be returned to their own country. But this was one of his very greatest objections to this kind of immigration. It was an immigration which would not be permanent, it would do the colony no lasting good. It would not introduce a population such as was to be desired in the colony. The population they wanted was one which should be associated with the feelings, the affections, the interests, and the sympathies of the colonists. They wanted to introduce a population which should feel itself permanently attached to the soil. He must say that this Indian immigration was not of this class. They had been introduced for a particular purpose—to be made beasts of burden—to do the work required of them, without hope, and without respect. Such a condition was repugnant to the opinions of every Englishman, and he thought the House ought to repudiate it. He thought the population they required was one which should spread of itself, which should feel for itself and the country in which it was implanted; a population which should live in the land, fulfilling the tasks of industry, with the hope of living in happy homes for the reward of that industry,—a population which should share in the interest of every class, and in none more than another. One great objection therefore he had to see an inferior race introduced was, that they would have to go away; they would become no permanent element of the community. He was well aware that many gentlemen in the interior of the colony were suffering for want of labourers. So were all classes. And he would venture to say, even in a pecuniary way, he had suffered as much from the want of labour as any honourable member of that house. But however great the want, however great the loss they might sustain from it, they ought not for a single moment to be allowed to weigh with the higher considerations which he had alluded to. It was not to supply individual interests with labour that he thought the attention of the Council should be turned to. They wanted population to establish towns in the interior, to promote their agricultural resourcess, and to develop the wealth of their gold-fields; and even as far as was consistent with the true interests of the country to extend and increase its pastoral resources. As a Christian country they ought to consider these objects, and to consider them without reference to any merely selfish views. It was on these cardinal Christian principles that the freedom of the Anglo-Saxon race alone rested. The resolutions he had placed on the paper only asked the House to affirm these principles. Even that day he had received a memorial, signed by 1200 persons, who were desirous to move themselves from Scotland to this beautiful land. Again, it was idle to talk to him, or to any man of equal experience, of the disposition of the English, Irish, or Scotch, to go to America in preference to this colony, if they could only have equal encouragement offered them to come out here. If similar inducements for the attainment of "a home" were held out in this colony to what there were in America, Britons of all classes would flock here. But they would never have this feeling while they had gentlemen among them who could stand up in a public meeting and express their wish to swamp the labour market. They never could have this feeling prevail in the mother country, while in assemblies out of doors, and night after night in that House, this dark atmosphere was spread over the prospects of immigration from the mother country; while they were proclaiming to the English labourer that they wanted him only for the manual labour he could perform. The English mechanic and the English labourer, disguise it as they might, became aware of the fact, that in New South Wales he was only asked for the sake of his manual labour, and would see by the sources from which the colonists sought to obtain their labour, what his energies were likely to be worth. With reference to the introduction of coolies, he hoped no one would imagine that he wished for any enactment to prevent their introduction; but he wished only to elicit an opinion as to the moral merits of the case. With regard to the result of the introduction of coolies into the West India islands, he would beg to quote a high authority. It was from the *Edinburgh Review*, and referred to the experiment as tried in Jamaica. [The honorable member here read the extract, which was to the effect that the introduction of coolies had been productive of frightful immoralities, and that no profit had been gained, while at the end of four years, only one quarter of the number imported were alive on the island.] (The honourable member then, in order to place the question in a fair light, quoted from a report of the Commissioners, dated the 18th March, 1853, in which the introduction of Coolies was highly spoken of, but which confessed in the end that their numbers were continually depreciating.) Taking even this latter report, he could not but look upon the introduction of Coolies into Jamaica as a great evil, and such he predicted they would be here. The resolutions he had brought forward also referred to the laws and regulations existing as to the disposal of the public lands of the colony; and this topic was one which he considered essentially connected with the due distribution of population in the colony. If they examined the policy of the nations which had afforded the most magnificent illustration of the results of encouraging and spreading population, which modern times afforded, namely, America, they would find that though the policy of the Government of the United States had been sufficiently sagacious, to deter it from giving away the waste lands, they had rendered their obtainance so cheap as to render their possession and acceptance most advantageous. (The honorable member here read several extracts from speeches of Daniel Webster explanatory of the policy of the United States' Government in regard to public lands, and the results which had attended it, the upshot of which was, that the lands had been given up to occupation on the easiest terms.) This was the spirit of the policy of America since the Revolution, and to the present day; and this policy was the key to the wonderful advancement of that wonderful country. Was there, he would ask, anything approaching to this spirit in the land policy of the Government in respect to this colony. Was there anything in that policy to hold out to people here, or those who would come here, the prospect of a home of their own? So far from this being the case, every obstacle was thrown in the way of a man obtaining that which seemed to him to be the best and foremost object of man's existence. Why it was only yesterday that an hon. member behind him had presented a petition from persons anxious to buy land, but which they could not purchase, because it was not yet surveyed. If that house and the Government did not take some steps to relieve this evil, immigration would be at an end. What was there to induce a man to forsake all his associations at home—all his affections, all his sympathies, all the refinements of social life, which now in England extended to the very lowest classes. What, he asked, was to induce a man to tear himself away from these things, except it was that here he could find what was wanted to make all these things sacred—a Home? What ought to be the true, what ought to be the best and wisest policy of a Christian Government under their position—in a country which in spite of the mistakes they might make, must become the great Christian Empire of this hemisphere. (Hear, hear.) The consideration of this fact alone ought to be sufficient to justify their repudiating the introduction of any race which might retard their growth in that civilization which was now distinguishing the western world. It was not likely that any member of that House would be able to derive in their lifetime any vested interests in the classes which he wished to exclude from the colony, but they would leave behind them children who would have a deep interest in the state of society in the next generation. He believed in this question he had more interest than any other member of that House. He had worked side by side with the humble mechanic. He had felt all the hardship, all the difficulty attendant on that position, all the privation which was necessary to obtain freedom from it. He had, too, a motive in supporting these resolutions which most hon. members had not. He believed the resolutions were in accordance with the feelings and interests of the great constituency he represented, and which had sent him into that House with a larger entrustment of their interests than had ever been confided to any former representative of the City. With these observations he begged to move—

"1. That this House records its deliberate opinion that there exists at the present time, in the various industrial operations of the colony, an urgent and increasing demand for labour, which already, in many instances, has seriously checked the progress of the country, and which threatens to result in great injury to all classes, and an abridgment of the comforts of every social condition.

2. That this demand can only be fully and effectually met by a constant influx of population from Europe, such as shall subside into and vitalise the common elements of colonising enterprise; that the present necessities of the country in this respect cannot be safely considered without reference to its future and permanent interests.

3. That the introduction of a colored or an inferior race, for the purpose of temporarily supplying the existing want of labour, would be fraught with consequences deeply to be deplored, amongst which would be the irremediable evil of degrading labour itself, not only before the eyes of the working classes of Europe, but in the estimation of the rising generation in the Australian communities; that the benefit which might accrue to any particular class from such importations at the present juncture would be incalculably outweighed by the augmented difficulties in future years which would result from thus damming up the natural sources of supply.

4. That the experience gained from the experiment of Chinese immigration supplies ample proof that while the moral well-being of society has been seriously endangered, those pursuits of industry which it was thereby attempted to benefit, have received no commensurate, if any real, advantage; and that no results more satisfactory to the parties directly concerned, or more fortunate for the public at large, can be reasonably expected from the immigration of the degraded races of other countries.

5. That this House entertains the belief that an abundant stream of emigration, to fill all the avenues of industry, might be secured to the colony from Great Britain and Ireland, and the countries of continental Europe, if a system were established for that purpose, based on sound economical principles, and having for its primary object a broad identity of interest between the individual immigrant and his adopted country.

6. That any system of immigration, to work to the lasting advantage of the colony, must involve, as absolute requisites for its success, the abrogation of all schemes now existing, and an entire revision of the laws regulating the alienation of the public lands, so as to render it demonstrably certain to the intending emigrant that a permanent and happy home may be secured by a course of honest industry.

7. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor-General praying that His Excellency will be pleased to represent the views therein expressed to His Grace the Secretary of State for the colonies.

Mr. FLOOD seconded the motion.

The motion was then read by the Clerk of the Council, after which Mr. PARKES expressed a desire, if the House consented to it, that the several resolutions comprised in the motion, should be put *seriatim*.

Mr. W. BOWMAN, in rising to address the House, was not actuated by any desire to confute the arguments of the honorable member for Sydney, who, doubtless, had been prompted to bring forward his motion by a laudable desire to do good. Yet he doubted very much the likelihood of those arguments enlisting the Council, of the colonists in general, in favour of the motion. He regretted not having been in the House at the commencement of the honorable member's address. He was unfavourable to Chinese labour, and greatly desired to see a plentiful supply of immigration from the mother country, which would naturally be most useful and most agreeable both to the colony and to Great Britain, yet considering the urgent need in which the colony stood of labour, he doubted the policy or the practicability of enirely putting aside Chinese labour. The imperative wants of the colony could not be supplied without labour, and that consideration ought to serve as an excuse for parties who availed themselves of that species of labour. The honorable member for Sydney seemed desirous to become the advocate of a large portion of the people, who viewed with distrust and jealousy the immigration of coloured people. But a supply of English immigrants could not be obtained sufficient to perform the requisite amount of labour in the colony. He would be as glad as the hon. member for Sydney, if any plan could be adopted which would tend to this so much desired object—an abundant immigration from Great Britain. The hon. member for Sydney had propounded no plan for the promotion of such a purpose. He did not perceive that the Masters and Servants Act bore oppressively on any part of the population, neither was he aware of any obstacle which stood in the way to prevent any class of labourers availing themselves of opportunities to do well in the colony. If the hon. member for Sydney had proposed any plan which could be more effectually carried out than the one in operation for supplying the colony with labour he would gladly assent to it; but under existing circumstances he considered that Chinese immigration was indispensable, and should not be prevented so long as the funds of the colony were not expended in bringing it hither, and so long as the Chinese were introduced solely by parties at their own cost. He believed the honorable member was the proprietor of a newspaper which advocated an amendment on the Gold Fields Act, for the purpose of permitting the Chinese, in common with other aliens, to work at the mines; and although he had never been instrumental in introducing any such class of labourers, still he believed no mischief would accrue in consequence of their introduction, but that things would find their natural level in course of time, and it must be admitted that the dearth of labour which existed was very great, and likely to affect injuriously the best interests of the colony, and impede its progress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOLROYD did not intend to address the House upon the question, but desired to call attention to the fact that a Select Committee had already been appointed, and had been engaged in considering this very important matter of immigration, for the purpose of devising the most efficient means to increase it; and the Chairman of that Select Committee had that evening a progress report, and a motion of address upon the subject. Therefore he considered the motion of the honorable member for Sydney highly injudicious and uncalled for. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving the "previous question."

Mr. CHISHOLM seconded the motion of the honorable and learned member for the Western Boroughs.

Mr. CAMPBELL had not the least hesitation in saying that he was quite disgusted with the words which had fallen from the honorable and learned member for the Western Boroughs. (Laughter.) But whenever a great question like the one before the House was introduced, it was sure to be shelved by some scheme like this. (Mr. HOLROYD called to order: he had attempted no scheme, and he would not be insulted by such remarks.) He (Mr. CAMPBELL) plainly saw the design of shelving the question, which was a most important one, and ought to be fairly and reasonably discussed. On one or two of the most important motions a similar process had been adopted. The hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs had brought a great question before the House, with reference to the Assisted Immigration Act, which had been in the first instance brought under the notice of the House by the opening speech of the Governor-General. But by a species of chicanery the hon. member's motion had been thrown overboard. In order to remedy the evil, the hon. member for Durham brought forward another motion, which he thought would have received the approval both of the Executive and of the Home Government to cause a sum of money to be placed upon the estimates to be disbursed in bringing out immigrants without adopting the principles of the Assisted Immigration Act. If the motion had passed, it would have proved to the people in the mother country that although we were too proud to acknowledge an error, we were not unwilling to remedy it. Yet through some feeling expressed upon the subject, of a similar sort to that which had been exhibited by the hon. and learned member for the Western Boroughs against the present motion, the hon. member for Durham was induced to withdraw his motion. And now he supposed the important question before the House was to be shelved. It struck him that although the hon. and learned member for the Western Boroughs had referred to the progress report of the hon. member for West Camden, as a reason for rendering the motion superfluous and unnecessary, that one had no analogy to the other. The Committee, of which the hon. member for West Camden was chairman, was entirely in favor of the Assisted Immigration Act, which had been by every body else condemned. He knew that they were determined to stick determinately to that Act, so prejudicial to the interests both of Great Britain and the colony. Through the instrumentality of that Act the British people were most averse to come hither, believing that, under its penal provisions, the moment they set their foot upon Australian soil, they became prisoners and bondsmen in every sense of the word. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The only way to remove the bad impression of the colony which was general amongst the British populace was by the introduction of that abstract principle of which the hon. and learned Member for the Western Boroughs seemed so timid. (No, no, from Mr. Holroyd.) There was a great deal of truth in some of the resolutions comprised in the motion before the House, and he would be sorry to see it shelved. He had expected to have seen some of the hon. Members of the Executive Government rise and address the House upon the subject; but it seemed that they made so confident of having everything they desired by force of numbers that they disdained to speak their sentiments, but carried their counsel in their pockets, and indulged in sledge-hammer legislation. (Great laughter.) They contented themselves simply with bringing a message and a Bill from the Government to the House, and putting it to the vote, and getting it easily passed, but he considered such conduct improper, and holding as they did high offices of trust, they were in duty bound to make known their sentiments upon them. But with regard to the motion before the House, he admitted that he disagreed from some of the resolutions which it contained. However much he loved his country, he would not consent to term any men "degraded." (Hear, hear.) However proud he might feel of the land which gave him birth, he would never forget that many of the East Indians, and others who had been stigmatised as degraded, were followers of the Cross of Christ as well as himself, believing as he did, that he must appear in common with them before that judgment seat where all distinctions of class, country, or colour, would signify nothing. But although he was opposed to permitting the revenue derivable from the waste lands to be devoted to the introduction of Chinese or East Indian immigrants, yet he had no objection to their being brought hither by private parties at their own cost. Therefore he should object to the motion as it stood on the paper, but he would withdraw his objection if the 3rd and 4th clauses of the motion were abandoned, and if the 6th clause was altered to the satisfaction of the House, by substituting in lieu of the word "abrogation," the words "entire revision." If these amendments which he hinted at were adopted, it would remove the prejudices of the people of Great Britain against immigrating to the colony under the Assisted Immigration Act, and it would convince them that the inhabitants of this colony were willing to provide means for their coming hither on the most liberal terms. When they read so frequently in the English papers accounts of thousands of operatives being out of employ, why need they doubt their facilities to induce them to come to this colony, if they only overcame their repugnance, by adopting a liberal line of policy? There was another common cry raised in the House, that they did not want pauper immigration. He asserted that they did want pauper immigration, and the people brought hither as paupers might by industry cease to remain so. By bringing out paupers to this colony, they would not only confer a boon upon the colony, but they would relieve the mother country of the pressure of the Poor Law tax which so seriously affected her. He had heard of an instance in which a person desirous to emigrate had, when asked what family he desired to take out with him, replied "I've a wife, a father and mother, and seven fine daughters," (loud laughter) and the agent refused him and his family their passages. But he hoped such an instance would not occur in future. Let all who wished to immigrate have the opportunity afforded to them, that they might come and partake of these blessings so easily obtainable in this land of plenty. They would then hear no more of an Exodus from Ireland, for the British people were averse to lose or forsake their nationality, and would greatly prefer emigrating to a British colony if opportunity were offered them upon liberal terms, than to the United States or any foreign country. (Hear, hear.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL held an opinion similar in one point to that of the hon. member who preceded him, as regarded the impropriety of allowing the series of resolutions before the House to be passed or negatived in silence, or be got rid of by the motion of the previous question. With regard to the encouragement of the coloured races to the colony his opinions remained unaltered. When the Masters and Servants Act was before the House, he plainly expressed his sentiments that it would be anything but beneficial to the colony to encourage the immigration of such people, and in consequence a clause was inserted in the Act, by means of which the Chinese and other coloured races would not be amenable to the provisions of the Masters and Servants Act, that is to say, to those persons whose agreements were made and dated anterior to their arrival in the colony. But of course, if such people came hither, and entered into agreements, they would stand in the same position with natural born British subjects, the sole object of the clause being to act as an obstacle to the introduction of such people into the colony. But by some means or other, while he and other members favourable to the clause were out of the House, and while the Bill was in committee, it (the clause) was thrown out. He was surprised that the House would suffer a clause thus to be got rid of by a minority, which had been passed in common with the other clauses constituting the Bill, by a majority of the House. Now, therefore, those agreements entered into between these people and their masters could not be set aside, and jurisdiction in the cases which so frequently arose in consequence of such agreements were matters of great doubt and difficulty. Those conscientious magistrates, who desired to distribute equal justice, felt extremely perplexed in adjudicating such cases, fearing that they were likely to commit injustice under the sanction and colour of the law. Then there was the case of the poor South Sea Islanders, who were brought hither in shiploads by a late member of this House, Mr. Boyd, and by another gentleman, formerly a member of this House, a representative of Melbourne, Mr. Robinson. He believed that the latter gentleman had been taunted by Mr. Lowe, the present M.P. for Kidderminster, with having entered into agreements with these poor creatures at the rate of sixpence per month and an old shirt. But, fortunately, although the opinion of the people was set at nought by the introduction of these South Sea Islanders, the evil soon cured itself. The men proved so mischievous and useless to their employers, that at length they were compelled by law to ship them all off again to the land from whence they brought them. With regard to the Chinese, he would refer them to the catalogue of their crimes and misdeeds published in the papers, in the reports of the trials at the Circuit Courts. And any disinterested person must arrive at the conclusion, that the Chinese were a race totally unadapted to the purposes of the colony. They were frequently before the Supreme Court for murder, stabbing, and other offences, and the trials of these men were trials of the most painful description in which he ever had been concerned. Notwithstanding all the pains taken by judges and juries, he never felt satisfied that justice had been impartially administered; and in the lower courts the magistracy were in the same perplexity. When they noticed at the trials of these men the process they went through in peforming a ceremony supposed to be binding upon their conscience, and tantamount to an oath, such as the breaking of a saucer, although it was a scene which might excite the laughter of the inconsiderate, it recoiled most painfully upon more feeling minds. At the last Bathurst assizes ten chinamen were in jail, and some of them were charged with the wilful murder of their master. A chinaman had to be sworn as a witness, and the way in which he was sworn, as the only one binding upon his conscience, was by bringing a game-cock into the court, and letting him chop its head off with a carving knife. He had on a previous occasion advised the Council, on the part of the Crown, to allow the aboriginal natives of the colony, for the furtherance of the administration of justice, to make statements in courts of justice, where their testimony might tend to corroborate that of other, and Christian men, or like approvers; their evidence to go for as much as it was worth. But the idea was scouted out of the House. Yet he believed that the aborigines were more innocent, and more worthy of credit, than the Chinese, who were allowed to be sworn upon their cups and saucers. With regard to the principles enunciated in the resolutions, he considered that they were declamatory, yet they were sound in principle, and were likely to operate with a most salutary effect. They were likely to promote immigration to the colony, for so long as the British people had reason to believe that on emigrating hither they would be placed upon the same footing with the Chinese or Hindoos, so long would they evince an unconquerable repugnance to come to the colony, and so long would they prefer emigrating to the United States. No member of the House could possibly object to the first resolution contained in the motion of the hon. member for Sydney, and although the hon. member's colleague (Mr. Campbell) found fault with the other resolutions, in his accustomed strain, still he (the Attorney-General) held that they were unobjectionable, with the exception of the 6th. It was difficult to understand what good could be derived from that clause, which, aiming as it did at the entire and immediate abrogation of all the plans at present in operation for carrying out the purposes of immigration, was likely to deprive the colony of a large accession to the labouring population, and could be productive of no immediate good. And with regard to the alienation of the public lands alluded to in that clause, why the very best advice that could be given to an immigrant—an advice which he systemati-

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ally gave to all who came to him with letters of introduction, was, "do not think of buying land until you have been at least twelve months in the country." The idea of getting land immediately upon arriving in the country could be productive of no advantage, but would only prove deceptive. If that clause was obliterated he would support the motion, for although it had been pointed out that the Bill of the hon. member for West Camden rendered the present motion unnecessary, still he thought that the principles embodied in the motion before the House would prove of the greatest utilility, and would act as assistants to enable the Emigration Commissioners to procure an ample supply of the best description of immigrants.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL: The honorable Attorney-General, in his address to the House, had adduced almost all the arguments which he had intended to make use of, yet he felt convinced that those abstract opinions contained in the motion could be productive of no good. But he thought that after the challenge which had been given to the House by the honorable member for Sydney, they would be destitute of chivalry if they did not express their opinions upon the subject. There were two resolutions in the motion with which no honorable member could coincide; first, that labour would be degraded by the introduction of a coloured race. And the 6th resolution was also objectionable, for, without offering any means as a substitute, it purposed to sweep away at once every means now available and in use for the purposes of immigration. With regard to the honorable member's expressions against the coolured race, he would remark that every man in the community, from natural impulse, from love of country, would wish to see his fellow-countrymen brought out hither, and the preference shown to them. But he could not concur in the remarks of the honorable member for Sydney, that the Creator of them all did not intend that the coloured race should come to these shores.

Mr. PARKES begged leave to correct the hon. gentleman: he said that their Creator never intended that men should only be imported, without partners of the female sex.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL resumed: If the Government ever took any part in the introduction of Coolies, he hoped that such immigration would be carried out in a precisely similar manner to that which was the rule in English immigration; that they should not bring men hither without their wives, or at any rate secure a proportionate immigration of the sexes. But the hon. member for Sydney said that the law should prohibit private parties from bringing coloured people to the colony. (Mr. PARKES denied having said so.) Then it must be taken *cui bono*, and what was the use of the discussion, as the only Chinese brought to these shores had been brought hither by private enterprise? It was greatly to be deplored that any necessity should exist for bringing out Coolies; but still they needed labour, and if the Government took any active part in such immigration he hoped they would take proper steps to ensure a proper proportion of the sexes. And he could not tell how labour became degraded by the introduction of coloured labourers. Although Japeth be enlarged, and dwelt in the tents of Shem, and Canaan became his servant, still he did not understand how that implied a degradation of labour. (Cheers.) He knew that he was espousing the unpopular side of the case in voting for the introduction of coloured men. It was the general, or at least the popular impression, that none but white men should be brought out to the colony, but he held far more enlarged and liberal views, (hear, hear, and cheers,) and he would be willing even to give the Kaffir an opportunity to immigrate hither. (Cheers.) He was not so illiberal as to dislike a man on account of his complexion, and he knew of no more affecting sight or incident in the annals of the colony than that of the aboriginal Jackey Jackey kneeling over his dying master. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) As to the honorable member for Sydney's remarks about the exodus of the English population to America, he was sorry to say that to the misfortune both of Britain and of her colonies, the people emigrated not to Canada, but to the United States,—to a country labouring under the worst legislation,—a legislation which allowed and encouraged accursed slavery. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) With regard to the Chinese, there was no doubt they increased in number and influence greatly in every country into which they had hitherto been introduced, and since their introduction into the Phillipine Islands, and America, and California, they had proved like the Bathurst Burr, to make head prodigiously, and in the countries wherever they went, like water they ran through it. But the want of labor was a subject which struck at the root of every comfort and blessing desirable in the colony. The labour classes in the colony might be very jealous of the introduction of coloured races, thinking that they would compete with them, and so cause a reduction in the rate of wages, but the labouring classes might depend upon it, that unless a plentiful supply of immigration was speedily provided, they would witness the time that in consequence of the very dearth of beef and mutton, and the other indispensible necessaries of life, they would be glad to see Chinese and Indian shepherds (hear, hear, and cheers). If the hon. and learned member for Sydney, in lieu of his motion, would introduce some tangible plan for the promotion of immigrstion, he for one would join him heart and hand. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. COWPER supported the resolutions, and in doing so observed that he sympathised most with that resolution to which the hon. and learned Attorney-General had particularly objected. He entirely agreed with the hon. mover, that any system of immigration, to work to the lasting advantage of the colony, must involve, as absolute requisites for its success, the abrogation of all schemes now existing, and an entire revision of the laws regulating the alienation of the public lands, so as to render it demonstrably certain to the intending emigrant that a permanent and happy home may be secured by a course of honest industry. He believed that one of the greatest obstacles to Immigration was the very complex and unsatisfactory character of the laws and regulations relating to the sa e and disposal of land. It had been said, What is the use of shutting up the present sources of immigration, unless you can propose anything better? But how was it possible to propose anything better so long as the present laws and regulations remained in force. He knew that the resolutions were unpalatable to many hon. members; and he felt pretty certain before entering the House that they would not be passed. This he understood was partly the impression of his hon. friend Mr. Parkes, who was chiefly desirous of eliciting discussion, in order that some general conclusion might be arrived at which would be satisfactory to the country. The time had unquestionably arrived when some general and comprehensive scheme of immigration should be devised. But how was it possible to do this until the lands of the colony had been given up, Without the management and disposal of the lands it was impossible that they could deal with this great question in the manner it required. He entirely agreed with the hon. the Attorney-General, that the House might adopt these resolutions without in any way entrenching on the duties of the Immigration Committee, or incurring the charge of inconsistency. He admitted that the resolutions. if passed, would not be followed with any legal restrictions, but he contended that the moral influence of the House, embodied in the adoption of these resolutions, would exercise a very salutary effect on the country. The practice of introducing a number of males without a corresponding number of females was highly injurious, both to the material and moral interests of the community, and he thought an expression of opinion on the part of the House might do a great deal towards checking the evil. It was with great cordiality that he expressed his agreement with the observations of the hon. and learned Attorney-General with respect to the evils attendant on the importation of the coloured races. These observations were, in his opinion, entitled to great weight. The presence of large numbers of Chinese among the general population of the colony had been the cause of a large augmentation of crime, and thus a very considerable additional expenditure for criminal purposes had been incurred. This was another reason why the House should offer some expression of opinion on the subject. The experiment of introducing an inferior class of persons as labourers had long since failed. One attempt had been made in 1844 to introduce labourers from the South Sea Islands, but after the question had been discussed at considerable length, the proposal to encourage this species of immigration was altogether abandoned as a Government measure. Subsequently, however, savages from the South Sea Islands were introduced by private means, but the parties who engaged in this traffic soon found reason to regret the venture. As a means of supplying the labour market, this species of immigration proved utterly useless, and those who embarked in it were obliged to acknowledge the total failure of their scheme. So it would be with regard to Coolies, were this class of people imported in such numbers as was proposed. An immigration of this kind might afford a temporary relief to the labour market, but the evils that would result from it would far outweigh any advantages to be derived. In the consideration of all questions of this kind, the great object which the House should have in view was the colonization of the country by the introduction of a large, virtuous, and intelligent population. The labour market might be supplied by the importation of people from India or the South Sea Islands. But the business of colonization could not be carried on except by the immigration of an intelligent and virtuous population from Great Britain, Germany, or the other more enlightened parts of Continental Europe. He believed that there were people in the city who were both able and willing to enter into arrangements for promoting a very considerable immigration from Germany, could they make sure of receiving the encouragement and support of the Legislature. With regard to the resolutions before the House, he thought the better course would be, in preference to rejecting them, to send them to the Select Committee now sitting on Immigration. They would serve to bring the whole question under the notice of that body, and it was not improbable that some means might yet be devised for promoting an immigration from the old country sufficient to meet the demands of the colony. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that of the £200,000 already sent home for emigration purposes a considerable balance was still in the hands of the Emigration Commissioners, and no doubt before the whole amount was expended the additional sum of £100,000, which was to be proposed that night, would reach the hands of the Commissioners. There need be no apprehension, therefore, that the stream of immigration now going on would cease for want of funds; whilst, on the other hand, it was satisfactory to know that there was a very fair prospect of it being largely increased by the plan of assisted immigration, which enables persons in the colony to procure the passages of their relatives by the payment of a small advance.

Mr. PARKER was in hopes that this discussion would have been prevented, not certainly out of any disrespect to the honorable mover, who, no doubt, was actuated by the most sincere and philanthropic motives in bringing these resolutions before the House, but because their discussion at the present moment was evidently premature and uncalled for. As had been already stated there was a Select Committee now sitting for the purpose of enquiring into the whole subject of emigration, and when their report was brought up it was more than probable that the question would be again discussed. Now if this was to be the case, if a question was to be debated on every occasion and in every form, in which it was brought before the House, there would soon be no finality whatever to discussions or particular questions. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the motion of the hon. member for Sydney, he would state at once that it was his intention to vote for the present question. There were some very excellent opinions enunciated in the resolutions; but, on the whole, they appeared to him to be a mere series of abstract propositions wholly unnecessary, and which could have no tangible effect. Of what use for instance would it be for that House to adopt the resolution declaiming against the introduction of a coloured race. Would that expression of opinion, unaided by any legal enactment, deter Captain Towns and others, if they thought proper from importing Coolies and Chinese. (Hear, hear.) Certainly not, and therefore to adopt these resolutions would be to do that which could be attended with no effect whatever. The importation of the coloured races was a purely private speculation, and as not a farthing of the public money was expended on it, he did not see upon what sound political principle the House could interfere.

Mr. MURRAY did not like to give a silent vote on this most important question. He could lay claim to being an old colonist, and one who in the course of his colonial career had employed a great many people, but he never yet had a coloured person in his employment. He always liked his own countrymen too well to give the preference to Coolies or Chinese. (Hear, hear.) But if the force of circumstances was such as to drive him to an extremity for want of labour, he should have no hesitation in employing persons belonging to what was called the "inferior races." Those who resorted to this labour did so at their own expense, and if they could benefit themselves by so doing, he thought they had an unquestionable right to import any class of persons they might think proper. If a man chose to send to any part of the British Empire for labour, he should like to know what enactment or regulation there was to prevent him. None whatever; and in a country like this, where the labour market was so fluctuating, he thought it was very desirable that there should be no restriction of the kind. (Hear, hear.) He did not deny, however, that the mode of importing such people as the Coolies or Chinese should be subject to certain Governmental regulations, as he believed it was very generally known that these people received the most cruel treatment during their passage hither The food which was allowed them was so insufficient, and so inferior, as to be scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together. Indeed he was rather astonished that the hon. mover did not refer to this matter in the course of his address. So important did he (Mr. M) regard it, that he should have no objection to the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the whole subject, touching the conveyance of these unfortunate people to this colony. As for attempting to restrict the right of any man to send for them, he thought it would be a most unconstitutional and unwarranted interference on the part of the Legislature. Could we not send to any part of the world for the purpose of procuring a pick, or a shovel, and if so, why should we not possess the same privilege in selecting our labour. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe there was one person amongst them who would not gladly, in seeking for labour, give the preference to his own countrymen. (Hear, hear.) But when labourers from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe could not be procured, what were the employers to do? Were they to stand by and see themselves and the colony ruined for the want merely of a temporary supply of labour from India or China. (Hear, hear.) Would the hon. mover do so himself? He was an employer of labour, and he (Mr. M.) would beg to ask him whether, in a case of emergency, when British hands could not be got, he would decline to avail himself of the labour of coolies or Chinese. (Mr. PARKES: I would.) Well then the hon. member must be an exception to the whole commercial community,—he was another Quintus Curtius, ready and willing to make any sacrifice of himself. He (Mr. M.) was under the impression that the age of chivalry had gone by, but he was happy to find that it still survived in the spirit and inclination of the hon. member. (Laughter.) He could only say that if the hon. member was prepared to make such a sacrifice of himself he would do that which no other man in this colony would do. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman appeared to be apprehensive that the admixture of a coloured race in this community would destroy our Anglo-Saxon character, and therefore deteriorate the rising generation. But if the hon. gentleman had only reflected for a moment he would have seen that the American nation, the people of which was certainly not inferior to any in the world, had long since lost its Anglo-Saxon character. The Americans of the present day, numbering about 22,000,000, had sprung from a great variety of races, and did not comprise more than 4,000,000 of people who could be considered as bearing the Anglo-Saxon character. So far, therefore, from carrying out that principle of exclusiveness, which these resolutions embody, we should rather encourage the intermixture of races, and impart to those who were less advanced in civilization than ourselves, the benefit of our superior knowledge. He thought it was extremely doubtful whether this colony could safely depend upon the old countries for a regular and permanent supply of labour. He was inclined to think that the proximity of America, together with the extensive field of employment which it offers, will always have a greater attraction for the British people than those distant colonies which can only be reached by encountering the dangers and discomforts of a long sea voyage. It must be remembered also that every man who came to this colony created employment for another. The servant in a short time became a master, and hence the demand for labour increased in a geometrical ratio. The less, therefore, they could depend upon Great Britain and the Continent of Europe for a regularly increasing and permanent supply, it was very clear that they must look to other countries for that labour, which they cannot do without, and which they cannot get elsewhere. Whilst he gave the hon. gentleman full credit for his sincerity in submitting these resolutions to the House, he was still of opinion that it would have been much better had he not taken up the matter at all, seeing that there was no probability of passing the resolutions, and considering also that their rejection could only tend to bias the working classes against certain honourable members, whilst it might make the mover and those who supported the resolution highly popular. In these days of Free Trade, it was a duty incumbent on that House to adopt a far more enlarged and a far wiser policy than that exemplified in these resolutions; instead of placing any restrictions upon creed, colour, or nation, they ought to throw open the country to all those who thought proper to immigrate hither.

Mr. DARVALL had listened to the description given by the hon. member (Mr. Murray), of the necessities for the employment of labour, and to the expression of his predilections for the employment of his own countrymen. The question had been discussed whether an inferior class of people were to be introduced into this country, to the injury of society. They were not bound to permit private speculation to endanger public safety. Let the House look at the provisions which the law made with regard to the retailing of spirits, and the introduction of obnoxious articles of consumption. The various undertakings which were calculated to endanger life or death were summarily interfered with, and he was not aware that the doctrines of free-trade, required the House to permit, if they thought fit to interfere—the introduction of men unaccompanied by their women. The picture of horror, that such a proposition brought before the mind, induced one to go great lengths for the protection of society. He had a high opinion of Chinese servants, they were possessed of remarkable intelligence, honesty, and cleverness. If English, French, or German servants had been introduced into a country when high wages prevailed, their conduct would not have been more creditable than that of the Chinese servants, who—to their credit be it said—stuck to their agreements, although quite clever to break them—in cases, and at a time when an Englishman would not have stuck to them 24 hours. The Chinese were most valuable servants in the colony. This country would benefit to a considerable extent by Chinese labour; but their cleverness, industry, and skill would make them serious competitors with the lower orders. In California and Singapore the voluntary emigration of the Chinese had absorbed nearly all the small traffic of those places; they had beaten all the small traders by their superior intelligence; they were remarkable for their skill, intelligence, and honesty. He thought that the records of vice showed that they stood, in that respect, equally well with Englishmen. The House was aware of the many difficulties attending a supply of labour, and that immigration appeared almost hopeless. Every ship load that came in at the present time instead of diminishing had increased the demand for the necessaries of life, had stimulated the rise in house rent and wages; and he thought that any amendment of our condition would not result from an increased supply, but from internal distress, which would diminish the demand; this was a sad state of things for a young country, but he firmly believed that the remedy lay in the Insolvent Court. They were rapidly approaching the state of things which existed in the years 1843 and 1844. The present state of things could not be borne by any community; we were consuming more than we were producing, and our condition altogether was most fictitious, and could not continue; it would drain the resources of any country. In what proportion had our exports increased of late years? Why, none at all. At a time when our imports were enormously increased, men spent large amounts in eating and drinking. How was it possible that the country could prosper, when its wealth was rapidly oozing out of it? We were arrived at that condition when the rate of exchange was draining Port Phillip with all her gold, to export her sovereigns imported but a few months since. We were doing the same thing here, hopelessly endeavouring to equalize the balance of trade. The process was ruinous, and it would baffle the most acute statesman to remedy the present state of things. We should be driven to go on, with wages increasing, until ruin was brought about not only upon the laboring class, but upon those classes who were absorbing more than the profits of the country. We ought to be able to give a better character of the country we inhabited. Our Legislature, a few years ago, savoured strongly of the condition of the colony, and we introduced some of the most barbarous outrages in the shape of legislation, which must be a matter of regret to every right thinking man, and which had operated to the disadvantage of the colony in the mother country; legislation partaking of the system of the triangles and cat-o'-nine tails. At a time when labour was cheap, when New South Wales required no extraordinary punishment, or masters or their property any extraordinary protection, a gentleman, a member of that House (Mr. Murray) undertook to pass an act which was a discredit and a disgrace to the colony. The Master and Servants Act introduced a startling novelty in British law, breaking down the barriers that existed between civil and criminal justice. It placed the labourer who committed a breach of contract in a degraded position, it placed him on a different footing from any other man who broke his contract. Their butcher might neglect to supply them with meat, their baker might withhold his bread, while the servant who was simply told to put it on the table might disobey, and break his contract; when instead of his employer seeking a remedy in damages, in accordance with the true principles of British law, he might have recourse to this piece of bastard criminal legislation, and endeavour in vain to extract service from an unwilling man. What was the consequence of such barbarous legislation? Why, that the people of England, when they heard accounts of that kind, resisted all the attractions which the country presented, where a master and a police officer were synonymous terms; where a man was dragged to gaol, taken before a magistrate, and committed to gaol, putting the country to enormous expense. It was not an offence against the public, but simply a matter of private contract, but as the servant was not rich enough to pay damages the master had to take it out in flesh if he could. What was the result? Why that the tie between master and servant was loosened, causing injuries on both sides. A master could not attach a man to him by any amount of wages, or by any kind of treatment. The whole community was tainted by a law of this kind. A man entering on their service, by the very fact of his signing an agreement subjected himself to a tyranny inconsistent with the state of any free country. Thus the tie between master and servant was loosened, thus was all proper barrier broken down. The punishment lost its effect, and they injured the class of men whom they sought to reform, and they left the master in a worse position than he was before. They placed in the hands of the magistrates a jurisdiction which they ought never to have possessed—a jurisdiction to decide in their own cases—for they were not accompanied by assessors.

Mr. PARKES: The hon. member's remarks are not quite relavent to the matter before the House.

Mr. DARVALL: I was submitting to the House my views upon the subject of immigration.

The SPEAKER: I think you are quite in order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DARVALL continued: All he said was, that a law of this kind greatly impeded emigration to this country; it altogether placed the matter upon a wrong footing. They should take the first step by declining to renew the Masters and Servants Act, which would be brought before the House at no very distant period. Many of the resolutions which had been submitted to the House by the honorable member for Sydney were the assertion of abstract principles. He (Mr. D.) took it, that if they adopted the alternative of dividing in favour of the previous question they would give the matter the "go bye." There were many things in some of the resolutions to which no man in the House would refuse to give his adherence. He had no desire to interfere with the labours of the Committee. He thought the happy condition of this country had made them too sensitive on the subject of labour, and perhaps created difficulties where none existed. There were difficulties in the way owing to the present rate of wages, and in bringing out labourers; but there was no reason why they should not strengthen themselves at home by the assertion of some of these resolutions. The resolutions were creditable to the proposer of them, and no discredit would result to the House by some of them being adopted, which would show that they would not stand in the way of immigration. He did not propose that the House should agree to the sweeping clause (resolution 6), condemning every thing that had been done. The present Act on further trial might work differently; recent accounts from India seemed to say it was working rather better.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR did not see the utility of the resolutions. (Hear, hear.) He believed the hon. member for Sydney was perfectly sincere in bringing them forward, and that he had been impressed with the belief of the importance of the subject. It did appear to him (Mr. M.) that there was some sort of conspiracy among a considerable body of members of that House to pervert the public funds, which had always been held sacred for the purposes of immigration, for the introduction of Chinese and Indian labour. He did not think that any hon. member of that House could entertain so strong a doctrine as that.

Mr. PARKES: I did not make use of any words calculated to lead to such a conclusion.

Mr. MACARTHUR conceived that there was such an impression existing in discussing these resolutions; it would appear so from the arguments of some hon. members. He considered that one of the most essential ingredients in colonial policy was to uphold the land fund for the purposes of European immigration, and that it should not be applied for any other purposes, and he hoped the Committee, of which he had the honour to be the Chairman, would lay down that principle. If the hon. member had stated the abuses which might exist in the importation of Chinese and Indian labour, and had argued the necessity of the appointment of a protector, he (Mr. M.) would have gone with him. He believed that if immigrants consulted their true interest they would bring out women with them, who would become useful servants. He would like to ask the hon. member who last addressed the house, whether the Masters and Servants Act was not equal in its operation as against the master as well as against the servant (hear, hear). He could appeal to numerous cases in which the servant had appealed against the master; and there were many cases in which the magistrates afforded their protection to the servant. That part of the argument went very much beyond the question. He knew that the people in England, France, and Germany, were not prevented from coming to this country by reason of that law. He would appeal to the honorable the Speaker and would ask him whether he had not received a communication from the Canton of Berne in Switzerland, stating that people came to this country in consequence of the great advantages which the Legislature held out to the labouring classes over and above the Legislature of America or of any other country in the world. He defied the hon. member to adduce any instance either in ancient or modern times of a country sending forth its funds to bring labour into it. He was not aware that any unchristian or uncharitable spirit prevailed. This community was one in which a reverence to the principles of British law prevailed and which was found d upon truly Christian principles—principles upon which the law itself was based. That reverence prevailed here as it did in every portion of the British dominions. In England, men were liable to be imprisoned for debt, but it was not so in this colony. Had they not set an example to England in that respect? Had they game laws here? or a law of settlement? or parish laws, which fettered the labouring classes in England and chained them down? He could speak from his personal observation of the labouring classes, especially, those who had come out from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, who had been brought to this country by its bounty; and notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to instil discontent into their minds, the accounts which they had sent home had created a great desire throughout the Continent of Europe for emigration to this colony, and many would be glad to come if offered the payment of their expenses. Why, then, did the hon. gentleman decry this country, and hold it up as a land of slavery. He (Mr. M.) trusted that, as he had the opportunity, he would offer some explanation of the opinions which he had expressed, which were calculated to injure this country wherever this debate might be read.

Mr. PARKES rose to reply. Whatever might be the fate of the motion which he had brought before the Council, the object which he had in view, when he placed it on the paper of the House had been fully answered. That object had been to invite attention to various bearings of the great question of immigration, which had not been even adverted to in the last debate on the same subject. Therefore, he had not inflicted on the House a twice-told tale; and very sincerely did he believe that the remark made by one honorable gentleman during the debate that evening, namely,—that the sentiments uttered by almost every speaker would induce a large increase of emigration from the mother country, would soon be proved to be a true one. (Hear.) To one or two expressions which had fallen from hon. members during the debate he would briefly refer. In the first place, he would advert to the challenge from the hon. member for Camden, who had accused him with charging the employers of labour in this colony as being unchristian in their treatment of their servants. This was not correct. He (Mr. Parkes) had applied the term "unchristian" to a spirit which certainly prevailed in certain movements abroad, and in certain legislative enactments besides. Was it not unchristian to import to these shores hordes of single men, taken from the coloured tribes of India and China. Was it not in an unchristian spirit that, at a meeting convened for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting immigration from the United Kingdom, an intention should be declared of introducing in masses to these shores those coloured and inferior races who were regarded, he (Mr. P.) felt assured, by the great majority of the colonists, with repugnance and dread. (Hear.) The first hon. member who had opposed the motion before the Council had accused him (Mr. Parkes) with being the advocate of a particular class. This accusation he emphatically denied. When he stood before the Sydney constituency he had very distinctly refused to be considered as the representative of any one class, and therefore it was extremely unfair to make so groundless a charge against him. Another member, indeed nearly all who opposed the resolutions, treated them as if they referred exclusively to the importation of Coolies and Chinese. This was an obvious mistake. The resolutions were framed in the hope of eliciting from the council its opinion as to the general basis upon which immigration should be conducted. One glance at the resolutions would prove this to an unprejudiced reader; and it would be seen that the two clauses condemnatory of coolie and Chinese emigration were inserted necessarily as an important part of the main question. The honourable Chairman of Committees had contended that Coolie and Chinese immigration was voluntary. He (Mr. Parkes) would ask, whether that could be called voluntary which had been set in motion by an address from the House to the Governor-General, and by which means a most dangerous principle had become law. The honorable member for the Southern Boroughs had in his address to the Council given utterance to sentiments which did him the highest credit; nevertheless, whilst he told the house that he had never employed—had no intention of employing—Coolies, he asked what were the colonists to do if the stream of immigration from Europe could not be directed hither, and that our labour market, as regarded European servants was completely exhausted? Why, his own case, as put by the hon. member, was a complete answer to his question. He, an old colonist and a large employer, exposed necessarily to the consequences of the harassing fluctuations in the demand for and supply of labour, had, by energy and determined perseverance, secured the services of British labourers; and had resolutely refused to avail himself, even at temptingly cheap rates, of the labour of coloured races. This then was the answer to the hon. member's question, "What could the employers do?" Let them do as he himself had done, and they would soon find they could do without coolies. He (Mr. Parkes) had been asked by the same hon. member what he would have done had he found it impossible (on the occasion of certain of his establishment refusing to work) to obtain the services of Europeans in their place, whilst compositors from China and India might have been readily available: He would tell the hon. member what he had done.—He had immediately written to his agent in England, instructing him to engage compositors; and those who were so engaged might be hourly expected to arrive here. These parties would be introduced entirely at his (Mr. P.s) own expense. He should ask nothing from the Immigration fund, as he should be quite satisfied if the men fulfilled their engagements faithfully. Of this he had not the slightest doubt. When his English agent had issued circulars to the various leading offices of London, applications for engagements were instantly made to him, and he at once entered into agreement with picked men who were strongly recommended by some of the most respectable publishers and printers in London. This was what he had done in a case of emergency, and any other employer of labour could do the same. If those who complained so loudly of the want of labour had done all that could be done, in endeavouring to procure labour from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, and had failed in their earnest efforts, he (Mr. Parkes) should not have felt surprised at seeing them resort to the dreaded expedient of introducing coloured and inferior races. (Hear.) He (Mr. P.) thought that the honorable Attorney-General must have satisfied the Council of the evils which must accrue to the colony if hordes of Coolies and Chinese were recklessly landed on its shores. He had described the state of the criminal calendars, (more particularly on the Northern Circuit) as presenting a fearful array of crime perpetrated by the coloured immigrants—an array never equalled during his long experience. Then, as regarded the civil contracts between these people and their employers, it was almost impossible, when disputes arose, and the Police Office was the place of appeal, to ascertain if justice was done to the complainant or defendant. This was not a state of things which English gentlemen could possibly desire to see perpetuated, and he (Mr. Parkes) felt assured that the hon. member for Camden, whose earnest aim had long been to introduce good old English traditions into this distant part of the empire, would scarcely conceive the idea that it was possible to assimilate the character and habits of a miserable Coolie to those of the sturdy and hard-working English peasant. The Attorney-General had certainly misunderstood the tenor of the 6th resolution. He (Mr. Parkes) did not (as it seemed to be supposed by the hon. and learned gentleman) contemplate the allowing immigrants when they landed here to settle down at once on the public lands. What he did hope was this, that every facility should be afforded them to obtain land when they had amassed sufficient money to pay for it, and without vexatious delays in its survey. He would observe that Canada afforded far greater facilities to immigrants to obtain lands than did New South Wales. There eligible lands were sold at from 1s 6d. to 7s. 6d., per acre, and payment was, he believed, allowed to be made in instalments. There were no survey impediments, but every possible inducement was held out to the labouring man to settle in the land, and become a useful and virtuous citizen. It is not sending money out of this colony to pay for the transmission of labourers, that will induce the industrious and useful classes to come; but it was by assuring them that every facility should be given to them to improve their condition in life, and to settle with their children in the soil, on terms to which every colonist was entitled, that a clear and copious stream of labour would be directed thither. The hon. member for the Southern Boroughs seemed to imagine that he (Mr. Parkes) dreaded the ascendancy of the coloured races. Nothing, he thought that he (Mr. P.) had said justified such a supposition. It was not their ascendancy he feared, but it was their inferiority, by reason of which they could never attain any social position, or be encouraged to pursue that course whereby alone they could become happy and respected sojourners in the land. Whilst he (Mr. Parkes) had listened with much gratification to many of the sentiments expressed by hon. gentlemen who had taken part in the debate, he could not but advert to the regret he had felt at perceiving the manner in which the honourable and learned member for the Western Boroughs had, by a side wind, attempted to get rid of a most important question: for so unsightly an exhibition he certainly had not been prepared.

Mr. HOLROYD rose to order. In adopting a usual parliamentary practice when a question (however important might be the principles it involved) was brought forward in an injudicious manner, he had no right to be accused of attempting to get rid of it. As to the opinion just expressed as to the exhibition he had made, it was perfectly indifferent to him, and he therefore treated it with contempt.

Mr. PARKES: However distasteful such an exhibition might be he should not have minded had it been made by any other member than the hon. and learned gentleman. However, recurring to his, Mr. Parkes's motion, he begged to state that he was quite content to withdraw it, seeing (as he had already observed) that his chief object in bringing it forward had been effected. (Loud cries of "No.")

Mr. HOLROYD would not consent to the withdrawal of the motion; and he would draw the attention of the Council to the coarse expression just made by the mover; namely, that he would not have minded had the exhibition made by him (Mr. Holroyd) been made by any other member. Language of this character was certainly new in that Council Chamber, and was beneath contempt.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that in place of withdrawing the motion, the question should be put in the several resolutions *seriatim*.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR expressed his concurrence with the suggestion, and, adverting to the inexperience of the honorable member for Sydney, advised him not to press the Council to allow him to withdraw his motion.

Mr. PARKES said he would not press for the withdrawal; but he would not sit down without alluding to the indecent impatience of the honorable and learned member for Bathurst. (Order, order.)

The SPEAKER, being about to state the question, explained that unless the motion for the previous question were withdrawn, it would, he apprehended, be incumbent upon him to interpose that question, after stating the question upon the resolutions *seriatim*, in conformity with the understanding upon which the debate was taken; and the previous question not being withdrawn, he would state the question, by reading the first resolution, and putting the previous question, "Shall this question be now put?"

Upon the previous question being so put, it was negatived on division by a majority of 19 to 7. The following is the result:—

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 19.
Mr. Thurlow	The Colonial Secretary
The Attorney-General	Mr. H. Osborne
Mr. Campbell	Mr. W. Bowman
Mr. Flood	Mr. Holroyd
Mr. Darvall	Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Parkes } Tellers.	Mr. Nichols
Mr. Cowper }	Mr. Martin
	Mr. Marsh
	Mr. Murray
	Mr. Chisholm
	The Colonial Treasurer
	Mr. Egan
	Mr. J. Macarthur
	The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands
	The Postmaster-General
	The Auditor-General
	The Inspector-General of Police
	Mr. Parker } Tellers.
	Mr. Morris }

The SPEAKER was proceeding to put the question on the second resolution, when a desultory and angry discussion arose on a point of order, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nichols, and other hon. members contended that it was distinctly understood, that the decision of the Council in respect to the first resolution was to be taken to apply to the whole series.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL maintained, that it had been agreed that the resolutions should be taken *seriatim*. This he had clearly understood; as it had been his intention to vote for all the resolutions with the exception of one.

Mr. COWPER had also understood that the series was to be so treated. By the course which hon. members opposite had adopted they had recorded their deliberate opinion, that the e does not exist in this colony an urgent and increasing demand for labour.

Mr. NICHOLS: The hon. member ought not to have made that assertion, because it is not true. (Order, order.)

Mr. MARTIN: The point can easily be decided. As the great majority of the Council had resolved to oppose the resolutions collectively, they could oppose them individually if putting them *seriatim* were persisted in.

Mr. HOLROYD agreed that it was of little moment whether the series was gone through or not. The previous question could be put on all.

The six remaining resolutions were then read *seriatim*, and the previous question was put in each in succession and negatived, without division.

CARANGARA COPPER AND COAL MINING COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. COWPER having obtained leave to introduce a bill to incorporate this company; and having presented it, and produced a certificate that the sum of twenty-five pounds had been paid into the Colonial Treasurer for the public use of the colony and in support of the Government thereof, pursuant to the requirement of the 54th section of the of the Standing Orders' Bill, entituled, "A Bill to incorporate the Carangara Copper and Mining Company," read a first time. The honourable member then gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move,

(1.) That the Carangara Copper Mining Company's Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee.

(2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz.—Colonel Barney, Mr. Bligh, Mr. Dobie, Captain King, Mr. W. Macarthur, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Murray, and the Attorney General.

NEWCASTLE SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

Mr. NICHOLS moved that an Address be presented to the Governor-General praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House—1. A return of the number and tonnage of all vessels entered inwards at the Port of Newcastle, from the 31st March, 1853, up to the 30th June, 1854, including those employed in the coasting trade.—2. A return of the value (as near as may be) of produce exported from that port during the same period.—3. A return of the quantity (as near as may be) of coals exported during the same period, and the estimated value thereof. Question put and passed.

EMIGRATION REMITTANCE.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR moved that an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, respectfully requesting that, in conformity with the recommendation contained in the Progress Report of the Immigration Committee, a further remittance of £100,000 may be immediately made to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, to be expended by them as speedily as possible in promoting emigration to New South Wales; and that the provisions of the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 42, should not be enforced upon the emigrants who may be sent out by these funds, or by any balances which may remain from those which have been already transmitted, should any difficulty be experienced in obtaining the requisite number of emigrants under that system.

Debate ensued.

Mr. FLOOD seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, expressing his cordial approval of the address proposed to be presented to the Governor, assured the House that, if the request preferred therein were acceded to by his Excellency, no time should be lost in making the remittance in question.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered some opposition to the motion, which was understood to be in consequence of his falling into an error, which was subsequently explained and corrected by Mr. Cowper.

Mr. FLOOD supported the motion, observing that the Emigration Commissioners had guaranteed to send four emigrant ships per month.

The motion was then put and carried.

ONE HORSE DRAY BILL.

Mr. PARKES, on being called to move the second reading of this Bill, stated that with the advice of the hon. member for the Northumberland Boroughs, who had informed him that there were several defects in the Police Act which it was proposed to remedy, and that the one referred to in this Bill could be included in the Bill which that hon. member intended to bring in, he would beg to move that the order for the second reading be expunged from the paper. Agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 8 o'clock until 3 o'clock on Tuesday next.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Mr. THURLOW to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table of this House, Copy of the Reports of the Benches of Magistrates at Wellington and Orange in the matter of, and all Correspondence relative to, the Fines imposed by the Postmaster General upon Mr. Joseph Matthews for alleged neglect of his contract for the conveyance of the Mails between Bathurst and Wellington during the year 1853.

Mr. THURLOW to move, That the Petition of William John King, presented by him on the 7th instant, be printed.

INSOLVENT COURT.—FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Richard Jones, a special meeting was held for the purpose of electing a trustee. The creditors present elected Mr. William Dawes to be trustee.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of Erving Pye Colquhoun, a second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture: at 12 o'clock, Gold Watches.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock. Electro-plated Ware, Bottled Beer, Perfumery, Writing Tables, &c.

MR. G. SMITH.—On the premises, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, damaged Bonnets, French Merino Dresses, damaged Oil Paintings, Drapery Goods, &c.

MESSRS BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wreck of the Sir Henry Hardinge, American Flour, Drapery Goods.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Lower George-street, opposite Mr Fisher's, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Oaten and Lucerne Hay.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Drapery Goods.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, damaged Coffin Furniture, damaged Leghorn Hats; at 12 o'clock, Dates.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Carts, Harness, Saddles, &c.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sperm Candles, Dates, Cheese, Butter, &c.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sundries.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday evening, July 7.

BUSINESS has, upon the whole, assumed a somewhat healthier tone, and prices, with some few exceptions, have been fairly maintained. The amount transacted, however, has not been as large as, under the circumstances, might have been expected; yet it is not improbable, now that a better feeling prevails, that this during the next week will be materially increased. Quotations, mean-time, are without any important change.

Exchange:—Bills on London, at 30 days' sight, bank buying rate, 3 premium; selling ditto, 5 premium. New South Wales, buying rate, ½ discount; selling ditto, ½ premium. Victoria, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. South Australia, buying rate 1½ discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. Van Diemen's Land, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. New Zealand, buying rate, 2 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium.

Colonial bank notes, not payable in New South Wales, are subject to a charge of 1 per cent.

Discount Bills, not having more than three months to run, 6 per cent. per annum; ditto, four months, 7 per cent.; and all above that period, 8 per cent.

A large sale of groceries, provisions, &c., on account of Messrs. Lindsay, Matheson and Co., took place at the new stores of Mr. Newton, on Thursday. A quantity of teas and other goods were advertised for sale at the same time, and the whole together drew an unusually full attendance of buyers. The prices, as will be seen from the following list, failed, in some instances to support ruling quotations. First quality, Cossipore sugar, £39 to £40; white, crystalized, £35 15s. to £37 10s.; yellow, ditto, £32 to £33 15s.; bright, Mauritius, £27 5s.; English loaf, 4½d.; Mocha coffee, 7½d.; Manila, 7½d. to 8d.; cloves, 7d.; St. Vincent's arrowroot, in 7lb and 14lb tins, 7d; Soyer's sauce, 13s. 9d.; Whybrow's bottled fruits, 18s.; sardines, ½-boxes, 9s. 6d. ditto, ¼ boxes, 15s.; Chedder cheese, 9d; Irish pork, £5 10s. to £5 11s.; Manila rope, assorted sizes, £89 to £91; lines and rope, 5½d. to 7½d. The teas were ex Mandarin, from Shanghai, and were sold on insurance account. A large proportion of congous realised 87s.; and the hysonskins 66s. These prices, however, were for the broken packaged teas; the damaged selling according to condition.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold on Thursday. the following properties, viz:—a 340-acre farm, situate at Roberts' Swamp, county of Cook, at 10s. 6d. per acre; 403 acres at Mount Tomah, district of Kurrajong, at 20s.; and Liverpool allotments, at 18s. per foot frontage.

The cargo of the Montgomery, together with some other goods, was sold this day, by Messrs. Dean, on account of Messrs. Sichel, at Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street. The trade mustered very strongly, and the competition was brisk; though, it will be seen in some instances, that a decline in prices was established, yet, however, in other cases an advance took place. The following are the descriptions of the leading parcels sold, viz.:—Steele's Liverpool yellow soap, £30 17s. 6d.; blue mottled ditto, 4d.; white ditto, 3½d.; citron, 4½d.; soda crystals, £10 10s.; table salt, in jars, 5s. 9d.; Liverpool coarse and fine salt, three parts of the former to one of the latter, £6 11s.; crushed loaf sugar, in boxes, 4¼d.; refined loaves, in boxes, 4½d. North Wilts, cheese, 13½d.; white herrings, in kegs, 4s. to 4s. 6d. New Zealand butter, 1s. 9d. Scotch oatmeal, £2 7s. 6d. per barrel. American biscuits, in 20lb. tin drums, 13s. 9d. to 17s. Imperial brown paper, 4½d.; double crown ditto, 4½d. Coal tar, 14s. per barrel; and flat box lucifer matches, 2s. 9d. per gross.

The following important properties were sold this day by Messrs. Mort, viz.:—7000 sheep, with station, known as Twoprang, Lower Darling district, at 20s. per head; two allotments in Liverpool-street, each having a frontage of 24 feet 5 inches, by a depth of 66 feet, and 70 feet 8 inches, respectively, for £4700; and one allotment in the same street, having a frontage of 24 feet 5 inches, by a depth of 83 feet, for £2000.

A large sale of boots and shoes took place at the rooms of Mr. Newton this day. There was a full attendance of the trade, and prices throughout the sale, for seasonable goods, appeared satisfactory.

The arrivals for the week, exclusive of our regular traders, are—from London, two; Southampton, one; Cork, one; and Calcutta, one. The whole bring in cargoes of merchandise of the description usually shipped at the several ports from which they sailed. The latter vessel has for a portion of her cargo a large parcel of rice.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

THE transactions in gold on this side being of so limited a character, it is difficult to write anything worthy of interest. I see a report of some great discovery at the Wentworth diggings; great caution, however, is requisite in putting too much faith in the rumours, until the real Simon Pure is to be had.

	£	s.	d.
The price of New South Wales gold	3	17	0
Port Phillip	4	0	6

Exchange on London—5 per cent. premium.

JOHN GODFREY COHEN,
Auctioneer and Bullion Broker.

George-street, Sydney, July 7, 1854.

THE quantity coming forward continues still to be of a very limited character. But gold being eligible for remittance at present rates, it is readily bought up, and in some instances 3d. per ounce in excess of our last report has been obtained.

No alteration in the rates of Exchange.

The following are present quotations:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
New South Wales	3 17 0	to	3 17 3
Ovens	3 19 6		4 0 0
Port Phillip	3 19 6		4 0 0

W. DEAN and CO.,
288, George-street, Auctioneers, &c.

Sydney, 7th July.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

THE chief item in the sale of Thursday was tallow, which went a shade under last week's rates, £53 being the price for best beef, and £59 for mutton. The trade being well supplied for the present leaves the arrivals in the hands of shippers, who will not move beyond our quotations.

The quantity of wool and skins offered was small, but the whole of the lots were sold at prices well sustaining those of last week.

No particular change in our Produce Market can be looked for until the 15th, when the all important Overland Mail ought to be with us.

Freights to London—	
Wool	½d. to 1d per lb.
Hides	20s. to 25s. per ton.
Tallow	25s. to 30s. per ton.
Gold	½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank Drafts, 5 per cent. premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), par if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 4	to	1 6
Fair to good	1 2		1 4
Low to middling	1 0		1 1
Grease	0 5		0 7
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 6		0 9
Handwashed	1 0		1 4
Scoured	1 2		1 7

TALLOW.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	53 0 0	to	0 0 0
Mutton	60 0 0		0 0 0
Station tallow	40 0 0		50 0 0
Hides, each	0 5 0		0 13 0
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 3		0 0 5

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, JULY 6.—Wool: scoured locks, AL, 4 bales at 10d; skin, M, 2 at 8d; grey, G, 2 at 10½d; handwashed, HCC, 20 at 14½d; locks, MP conjoined, 1 at 8½d; mixed, AC, 2 at 10d; ditto, B, 1 at 4½d; grease, FR with ~ over, 4 at 6½d; fleece, ditto, 5 at 14½d; locks, HN conjoined, 1 at 9½d.—Skins: 1 bale at 2d, lot at 5d, lot at 4½d, 1 bale at 3½d, 1 bundle at 3½d.—Tallow: GRE, 40 casks (beef) at £53; D, 19 at £50; GD in diamond, 68 (beef) at £53; EBu, 2 at £58 15s, 3 at £59.—Hides: 15 at 10s.

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, July 7th, 1854.

Wool.—Although the deliveries have been exceedingly light, the demand continuing languid, our last quotations are scarcely obtainable.

Sheepskins.—Small supply, without change.

Tallow.—Very little inclination manifested on the part of shippers to operate; and the home buyers being pretty fairly stocked, we have to notice a sluggish trade, with prices in favour of buyers.

Hides are in request, but very few offering; higher rates are procurable.

Maize.—Arrivals having somewhat increased during the week, prices have receded from 6d. to 1s. per bushel from highest point.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Fine clean samples	1 5	to	1 7
Fair to middling	1 0		1 2
Greasy	0 5		0 7
Sheepskins	0 3		0 5

TALLOW.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Prime mutton	58 0 0	to	62 0 0
Beef	52 0 0		57 0 0
Station	47 10 0		52 0 0
Hides, fair to good	0 9 0		0 12 0

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Maize, good samples	0 11 6	to	0 12 0
Ditto, cracked	0 11 9		0 12 3
Barley	0 5 0		0 8 0
Oats	0 7 0		0 10 0
Hay	14 0 0		22 10 0
Cheese	0 0 6		0 0 7
Bacon	0 0 6		0 0 8
Butter	0 2 0		0 2 6
Tobacco	0 0 8		0 0 9

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.,
288, George-street, Sydney, July 7.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Evening.

THE accounts received by this morning's mails from the Western Gold Fields were satisfactory as regards the steady and industrious progress of the miners. The Western escort delivered at the Colonial Treasury the following quantities of gold, amounting in all to 1837 oz. 19 dwts. 12 grs.: from Bathurst, 161 oz. 3 dwts.; Louisa Creek, 100 oz. 13 dwts.; Sofala, 316 oz. 19 dwts. 13 grs.; Tambaroora, 763 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs.; Avisford (the Meroo), 429 oz. 12 dwts. 12 grs.; Mudgee, 81 oz. 4dwts.

There has been but a comparatively trifling business done in the Sydney gold market during the past week. Prices of New South Wales and Victoria gold remain stationary:—the former, at £3 17s 0d; the latter, at £4.

In our chief markets of colonial produce, wool and tallow, a healthy tone pervades, without, however, any particular activity. At the weekly sale of Messrs. Mort and Co. on Thursday, there was but a small quantity of wools and skins offered, but the prices realised sustained previous quotations. Superior clips may be named at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; fair to good, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; low to middling, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; grease, 5d. to 7d.; handwashed, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; scoured, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. In tallow some large parcels were sold, but at somewhat lower rates than were obtained last week. Beef may be quoted at £53; mutton, £59 to £60. For domestic demands the trade is well supplied, and the principal purchases are made for shipments. Sheepskins ranged from 3½d. to 5d.; hides, 5s. to 13s.

Squatting stations, with good flocks, appear to have a tendency to rise in value. To-day, Messrs. Mort and Co. sold the Tooprang station in the Lower Darling Station, with 7000 sheep, for £7000.

For Sydney town properties, in eligible situations, there appears to be an increasing demand. Two houses in Castlereagh-street, Nos. 166 and 167, were sold to-day, by Messrs. Mort and Co., for £4700. A small verandah cottage adjoining, for £2000; and an allotment, having 18 feet frontage to Castlereagh-street, £750. These prices may be considered highly satisfactory to the vendor.

The demand for building materials continues to increase, and during the past week some extensive public sales have been effected. The cargo of the Carthage from New York was sold by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. The prices, on the whole, must be regarded fair, considering that a great portion was somewhat damaged by rough usage, and had not been landed in that careful and marketable manner which American shippers justly pride themselves upon. Pine boards grooved, tongued, and planed, 6 to 10 inches wide, 13 feet to 14 feet long, 1 inch thick, obtained 40s to 42s per 100 feet superficial; ditto, 8 to 10 inches wide, 13 feet long, 1 inch thick, 35s to 37s; pine boards, planed one side, 12 to 14 feet by 8 to 14 inches, 1 inch thick, 35s to 36s.

Pine boards, 14 to 16 feet by 12 to 20 inches, ½ inch thick, 24s to 27s. Selected white pine clop-boards, 16 feet long ½ inch thick, running measure two to the foot, 24s to 25s per 100 feet. White pine, bevelled edge, clop-boards, 16 feet long, ¼ and ½ inch thick, 6 inches wide, two to the foot, 24s to 27s. 10,000 feet of ditto ditto, much broken, 25s. Scantling, 3 by 2, 3½d per running foot. Red pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved, 8 to 16 feet by 5 inches, 1¼ inch thick, 50s per 100 feet superficial. Ditto, 10 to 20 feet by 4 to 6 inches, 1¼ thick, 47s. White pine battens, 22 feet by 6 inches, 1¼ inch thick, 4d. per running foot. Pressed Staten Island face or front bricks, in excellent condition, £5 12s to £6 per 1000. 50 tons bar iron, at £11 15s. per ton. Sheet lead, 7 lb. at 41s, 4 and 6 lb. 43s per ton. slates, marchioness, 22 by 11, £17 15; ladies, 14 by 8, £8 15s. Deals, 11 x 3, 11½d to 12½d; ditto, 9 x 3, 10d to 10½d. Battens, 6½ x 2½, 5d. Corrugated galvanized iron, No. 20 guage, £42 per ton; No. 18 ditto, £37 per ton. Cut nails, in kegs, 1, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4 inch, from 11s to 18s 6d per keg. Four small iron houses at £45 each. Windows, 11 x 18, sash and glass, 30s; ditto 10 x 16, ditto, 25s; ditto, 10 x 15, ditto, 24s; ditto 8 x 10, ditto, 19s 6d. Panel doors, 2·10 x 6·10, 40s; ditto, 2·10 x 6·8, 31s; ditto, 2·8 x 6·8, 20s. Sash doors, 2·8 x 6·8, 31s.

The cargo of timber by the Orwell Lass was sold by Messrs. Rich, Langley, and Butchart, and realised high prices. In white Baltic timber, short boards, shot and planed, 7 inches wide, ¾ inch thick, 3½d per running foot. Ditto, ploughed and tongued, 7 inches to 9 inches wide, ¾ inch thick, 5d. Ditto, 1 inch thick, 6½d. Baltic deals, 11 inches wide by 3 inches deep, various lengths, 2 and 3 cuts, 13½d. running foot. This shows an advance of from 2½d. to 3½d. on previous quotations. Red battens, 7 inches wide by 2½ inches, 6½d. British fir laths, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7½d per bundle.

Some land at Petersham, near the railway, was sold by the same firm, at 17s. per foot frontage.

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COUNCIL PAPER.

Branch of the Royal Mint.

Return to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 8th June, 1854, praying that his Excellency the Governor-General would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table—"1. Copies of all despatches received by his Excellency from the Home Government with reference to the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in this colony, other than such as have been already communicated to this House. 2. A statement setting forth,—(1.) The amount of money already expended in reference to the Branch Mint, and shewing in detail the appropriation of each sum. (2.) The names of all persons now employed in reference to that Branch Mint; the amount of their salaries; the date of their appointment; the date of their arrival in this colony; and the manner in which they have been since employed respectively."

No. 1.

Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

Downing-street, September 29, 1853.

No. 128.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence, I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, an order of her Majesty in Council defining the constitution of the proposed Mint at Sydney, and prescribing the conditions required to secure the integrity of the coin.

I also enclose a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with copies of letters from the Master of the Mint, and from Captain Ward, R.E., showing the arrangements in progress under the directions of the Board of Treasury for the construction of the Sydney Mint. A copy is also enclosed of their Lordships' minute of the 9th instant upon the same subject. These papers will inform you of the measures which have already been taken in carrying out this arrangement, and will show the probable cost of the machinery and implements, and of that portion of the fittings of the building of the Mint which will be prepared in this country.

When all the proceedings on this subject shall have been completed, you will be furnished with a detailed account of the whole of the expenditure incurred thereby; and in the meantime it will be desirable that you should remit such further sum, in addition to the £10,000 notified by your despatch No. 174, of the 2nd November, 1852, to have been then paid into the Commissariat Chest for this service, as shall be sufficient to meet the total cost ascertained to this period.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy, &c.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 19th day of August, 1853.

Present:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Commissioners for executing the office of our Lord High Treasurer, in the words following, that is to say,—The Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that it appears to your Majesty's said Commissioners to be expedient—

"That a branch of the Royal Mint be established at or near Sydney, in New South Wales, on such site as the Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the colony for the time being, may approve; that the Chief Officer thereof, who shall be considered as a Deputy Master of the Royal Mint on being appointed by her Majesty, be authorised and empowered to coin gold and other coin in accordance with the standards of weight and fineness of the currency of this realm, and of such designs as may from time to time be approved by her Majesty, and that the Master of the Royal Mint be authorised to prepare and transmit dies for such coins so long as the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may think necessary, and subject to such regulations as they may prescribe.

"That it may be lawful for the Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the colony for the time being, with the advice of his Executive Council, to frame regulations under which the Mint shall receive gold bullion, and coin the same; and unless other provision shall be made for the expenses of the Mint, to authorise the retention (without reference to any charge which may be imposed for the expenses of refining such bullion) of such a proportion thereof, or of the coin struck therefrom, by way of a Mint charge, or seigniorage, as shall be sufficient to raise a fund for defraying the expenses attending the coinage, and to apply the same to such purpose.

"That the Deputy Master be empowered, subject to the approval of the Governor, or officer administering the government of the colony for the time being, to enter into such contracts, and to establish such regulations for the orderly and convenient performance of the duties of the mint as may be found necessary; and that he do hold his office during her Majesty's pleasure, the Governor, or officer administering the government of the colony, being empowered to appoint a person to perform his duties in the case of his death, or incapacity from any other cause, until the pleasure of her Majesty is made known.

"That four other principal officers of the Mint be appointed from time to time by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and that the Governor, or officer administering the government of the colony, be empowered, on the application of the Deputy Master, to suspend either of them in case of misconduct, and on the recommendation of the Deputy Master, to appoint a person to perform the duties of either of them, in case of death, sickness, infirmity, resignation, or suspension, subject to the orders of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

"And that the four officers so to be appointed shall be—

"1st. The Superintendent of the Bullion Office, who shall be responsible to the Deputy Master for the receipt of bullion, and the delivery of coin by the Mint, the safe custody of the same while in charge of his department, the faithful conduct and accurate record of all transactions with the public and the coining department of Mint, the general precision of the arrangements and the integrity of the operations of the refinery and melting house, and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the Deputy Master may direct him to perform.

"2nd. The Superintendent of the Coining Department, who will be responsible to the Deputy Master for the bullion delivered into his charge by the Superintendent of the Bullion Office for its conversion into coin of the legal weight, properly stamped with the authorized dies, for the safe custody and legitimate use of the dies, for the operations of his department being properly and economically conducted, for the records thereof being kept with care and precision, and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the Deputy Master or his representative may direct him to perform.

"3rd. The first clerk of the Bullion Office, who, under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of the Bullion Office, will be responsible to the deputy master for the skilful and economical direction of the operations of melting and refining, for the records thereof being kept with care and precision, and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the deputy master or his representative may direct him to perform.

"4th. The Registrar and Accountant, who will be responsible to the Deputy Master for the proper registering and safe custody of the documents delivered to his charge, for the store, cash, bullion, and other accounts of the Mint, being kept with care and precision, in such form as may from time to time be directed, and for the faithful and zealous discharge of any other duties which the deputy master or his representative may direct him to perform.

"And that all such other officers and servants of the Mint as may be necessary, shall be appointed and discharged from time to time by the Deputy Master, on the approval of the Governor, &c.

"And the Deputy Master shall faithfully, and without unnecessary delay, after the expiration of each calendar month, transmit to the Master of he Royal Mint the following returns:—

"Weight of rough gold and weight of bullion received from the public, by the Bullion Office.

"Weight melted previous to assay.

"Weight assayed, valued, and value thereof.

"Weight refined.

"Weight and value of bullion re-issued, and amount charged for melting, assaying, and refining.

"Weight of bars delivered for coinage, distinguishing those from scissel and ingot pots.

"Weight of each description of coin produced.

"Weight of each description of coin delivered to the public, and the amount (if any) charged for coining.

"Number and average of assay reports on which ingot pots have been passed into work, and the highest and lowest assay reports of such pots.

"The same for scissel pots.

"The same for the assay of coin.

"Number and description of dies received or completed during the month, of dies worn out, of dies effectually defaced, and of serviceable dies in hand.

"And that the Deputy Master shall faithfully, and without unnecessary delay, forward to the Master of the Royal Mint, at the end of every quarter, a return showing the waste during the quarter, distinguishing the waste arising in melting, in refining, in coining, and in assaying.

"And he shall forward any other returns which the master of the Royal Mint, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may require.

"And that to ensure the careful observance of the standard in the coin, the deputy master shall only permit coin to be delivered to the public between such hours on such days, as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor or officer administering the Government of the colony, during which time an officer appointed by the Governor or officer administering the Government of the colony shall attend and take without preference in the selection, a number of pieces in proportion to the quantity delivered, not being more than one piece out of every five hundred coins, nor less than one piece in five thousand. That the piece or pieces so taken be sea ed up by the officer appointed as aforesaid, and the envelope dated and signed by him, be forwarded by the Deputy Master to the Master of the Royal Mint in London, for such examination as the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

"And that the Governor, or officer administering the Government of the Colony, shall obtain once every month from the general circulation, two pieces in good condition of each description of coin issued from the Mint, and shall cause the same to be transmitted to England, in such manner as he shall think fit, in order that they may be subjected to the like examination.

"And that the Governor, or officer administering the government of the colony, shall also direct a Board of Government officers, not less than three in number, to assemble at the Mint, at the expiration of each quarter, for the inspection of the store of bullion and coin in the Mint, and report on the same to him, stating the exact amounts of the balance of each description verified by them; and shall transmit a copy of the report to the deputy master, to be transmitted by him to the Master of the Royal Mint.

"That the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, may have authority to issue and give such instructions as to them may respectively appertain for effecting the several matters and things hereby ordered to be carried into effect.

"Your Majesty's Commissioners therefore beg leave to lay before your Majesty the before mentioned circumstances, and humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto as to your Majesty in your royal wisdom shall seem meet."

Her Majesty having taken the said representation into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order; and it is hereby ordered that the same and every part thereof be acted upon and carried into effect; and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and the Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint, are to issue and give such rules and directions as to them may respectively appertain for effecting the several matters and things hereby ordered to be carried into effect.

GREVILLE.

[Here follows an official letter, signed by Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., relative to the construction of, and expense to be incurred in, the Sydney Mint.]

The next enclosure is respecting the designs, tenders, and estimates.

Royal Mint, 20th August, 1853.

Sir,—In continuation of the measures in progress for the establishment of a branch Mint at Sydney, I have now the honour to enclose a report addressed to me by Captain Ward, detailing his proceedings under the authority given him by their lordships in your letter of the 28th June to invite completing designs and tenders for the Mint machinery proposed by him, and submitting the comparative results in the case of five several tendering parties, with his reason f r recommending the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Taylor and Allen, who offer to furnish the several items under that head for ten thousand three hundred and fifty-two pounds, including the cost of delivery and that of superintending the erection of the machinery at Sydney. In these reasons, and in this recommendation, I entirely concur, and have therefore only to suggest that Captain Ward should be authorized to enter into such engagements with the parties above named as shall be legally binding on both sides for the completion and purchase of the machinery in question, at the time and on the terms proposed.

Captain Ward has also prepared lists, which he has submitted for my approval, of books, printed forms, tools, stores, and other articles not included under the head of Mint Machinery, but which are indispensably necessary to the proceedings of the new Mint.

These articles he is authorised by your letter already cited to proceed to order, but their expense being considerable, he has thought it advisable, before proceeding to order more than such as are required to be put in immediate forwardness, to include the whole in a general estimate for their lordships' sanction, as also to offer a distinct estimate for the cost of iron roofs, windows, and other portions of the building, such as, being prepared in England, will go in diminution of the necessary expense and labour of its erection in the colony.

Captain Ward also annexes copies of the several tenders, as well as block, ground, and roof plans of the building and workshops, with elevations, prepared under his directions.

The total of these estimates exceeds the sum remitted by the Government of New South Wales, but it will be borne in mind that a large portion of the amount is for items not properly included in the simple cost of machinery, but which, belonging to the erection of the building, the fitting up therein of the machinery, and its subsequent use, would at all events come to be defrayed independently, besides including a guarantee for its delivery and effective erection on the spot. I should therefore consider it desirable that these items of expenditure should also receive their lordships' sanction, and that Captain Ward should be authorised to order the articles enumerated in these supplementary estimates in the mode proposed by him.

I would further suggest that an account being already opened in the Mint books between the Master of the Mint and the Sydney Branch Mint, distinct from the Mint expenses, under the authority of their lordships' letter of June 30th, for the payment of wages from the cash account of the Master of the Mint, I may be authorized to advance such sums as may be necessary to defray the expenses arising on the completion of orders for delivery and shipment in England, and such other authorized current and necessary expenses as may occur, from the same cash account, under the same general head, to be hereafter reimbursed in like manner.

Have, &c.,
(Signed) J. F. W. HERSCHEL.
Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The next enclosure is a letter from Captain Ward, with regard to the tenders, &c.

Royal Mint, 17th August, 1853.

Sir,—Having in compliance with the verbal instructions received from the Treasury, and afterwards confirmed by their lordships' letter of the 22nd June last, called upon the undermentioned engineers, by the communication, a copy of which is enclosed, for designs and tenders of the machinery required for the proposed Sydney Mint; I have the honour to transmit herewith for the information of their lordships. the tenders received from these parties, together with the following remarks and recommendation:—

* * * * *

Messrs. Rennie and Co.'s original tender amounts to £9450; but when corrected in a similar manner to Messrs. Maudsley's, as shown in the accompanying enclosure marked B, it is equivalent to £11,395.

Messrs. Napier and Sons' original tender amounts to £10,113; their tender corrected; see enclosure marked C to £11,006.

Messrs. Watt and Co.'s tender to £7500, corrected as shown in enclosure marked D to £10,545.

Messrs. Taylor and Allen's original tender amounted to £10,820; corrected as before described; see enclosure marked E to £10,805.

The tenders of Messrs. Maudsley and Co., Messrs. Rennie and Co., and Messrs. Watt and Co., I consider inadvisable, inasmuch as these parties have not agreed to undertake the responsibility of delivering the machinery at Sydney, and send a man to superintend its erection at their own risk, conditions which appear to me absolutely necessary.

Under these circumstances, after having considered the plans submitted, and prepared others modified to the building, I considered desirable for the Mint (copies of which are forwarded herewith) and also drawn up a list of every extra article of machinery necessary, I forwarded these to Messrs. Napier and Son, and to Messrs. Taylor and Allen, with a view of their adapting their tenders thereto, and have received from these gentlemen the enclosed extra details (see enclosures marked F and G); on examination I find that Messrs. Taylor and Allen's offer, amounting to £10,352, is the lowest, and I beg therefore to recommend that their tender be accepted, and authority given for ordering the machinery, as soon as the necessary bond, prepared by the Solicitor of the Treasury, has been executed by these parties.

I have also prepared an estimate for tools, weights, and scales; turning and other lathes, fire-proof safes, and doors for the strong-holds; pots, &c., for the melting house, and other requisite articles for the establishment (see enclosure H), and have obtained prices of these articles from the best manufacturers; weights and scales have been ordered from Mr. Aertling, of Store-street, London, on the authority of the Treasury letter, dated 22nd June last, and are in progress.

* * * * *

The amount of the several items I have enumerated, including those for which authority to proceed has already bean granted, are as follows, viz.:—

1. Machinery	£10,352	0	0
2. Materials, which includes weights and scales and balances, tools, fire-proof safes and doors for the strong-holds, requisites for melting, &c.	3,879	7	3
3. Roofs, windows, doors, &c.	4,016	0	0
4. Library and office books, printed forms, &c., about	100	0	0
	£18,347	7	3

The articles in item 1 will be delivered at Sydney for the price stated, but those contained in items 2, 3, and 4, will require some additional expense of shipment, which cannot be estimated until the extent and dimensions are known.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. W. WARD,
Captain Royal Engineers.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated the 9th September, 1853.

My Lords have before them Sir John Herschel's letter, dated 20th ultimo, submitting a letter from Captain Ward, dated 17th ultimo, reporting the arrangements made by him, under the directions of this Board, for the construction of the Sydney Mint.

My Lords authorize the acceptance of the Tender of Messrs. Taylor and Allen to furnish the Mint Machinery, according to the prescribed designs and specifications, and to deliver and superintend its erection at Sydney, for a total sum of £10,352; and Captain Ward will immediately take the necessary steps to enter into the requisite legal engagements with Messsrs. Taylor and Allen.

Captain Ward is also authorised to obtain the various articles required for the different departments of the new Mint, according to the list furnished by him, at a total cost of £3,879, subject only to this condition—that scales, according to the recent invention of Baron Segnier, shall not be purchased for the Sydney Mint, until they have been fully tried at the London Mint.

My Lords consider it right that the plans and designs for the building should be settled by the Colonial Government, with the exception of that portion of them which must be determined beforehand in relation to the machinery; and my Lords therefore sanction only so much of the plans submitted by Captain Ward as may be necessary for the machinery, leaving the elevation and the other parts of the building to be decided upon by the Colonial Government.

Captain Ward also furnishes an approximate estimate, amounting altogether to £4016 for roofs and windows, doors, and other fittings, which he recommends should be purchased in this country, upon the lowest current prices that can be obtained for good materials and workmanship. My Lords admit the advantage of this arrangement, both out of regard to economy, and with a view to the early completion of the building: and they authorize Captain Ward to procure the fittings required, subject to the limitation that such portion of them as are not immediately connected with the machinery shall be adaptable to any elevation or design for the building which the colonial authorities may sanction.

The separate account which has been opened in the Mint books, between the master of the Mint and the Sydney branch mint, may be extended to the payment of all authorized expenditure on account of the Sydney Mint, whether for machinery, implements, or materials, or for the salaries of the officers employed, including such advances of salary previous to embarkation as may be required for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the outfit.

My Lords consider it advisable that as soon as the arrangements which have to be made in this country, for the commencement of the building, have been completed, Mr. Trickett, who will have charge of the works on the part of Captain Ward, should proceed to Sydney in advance of that officer, with some of the sappers and miners employed on this duty, to prepare the building for the reception of the machinery; and Mr. Trickett will, on his arrival in Sydney, submit to the Governor, Captain Ward's plans and designs for the Sydney Mint, and will take his directions for proceeding with the building, by means of funds and other assistance supplied by the Colonial Government.

Transmit a copy of this minute to the Master of the Mint for his information and guidance.

Transmit to Mr. Merivale copies of Sir John Herschel's and Captain Ward's letters, and of this Minute, and request that he will suggest to the Duke of Newcastle to furnish copies of them to the Governor of New South Wales, in order that he may be informed of the progress made in the arrangements for the Sydney Mint, and of the probable cost of the machinery and implements, and of that portion of the fittings of the building of the Mint which will be prepared in this country.

Also state, that when all the proceedings on this subject have been completed, a detailed account will be furnished, for the information of the Colonial Government, of the whole of the expenditure incurred on their behalf; and in the mean time, it is desirable that such further sum should be remitted, in addition to the £10,000 already received, as shall make up the total cost ascertained up to this period.

No. 2.

Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

Military. Downing-street,
No. 5. 2nd November, 1853.

Sir,—With reference to the arrangements which Mr. Trickett, the Superintendent of the Coining Department of the Mint at Sydney, has been directed to make with a view to the erection of the Mint, I have to acquaint you that a detachment of sappers and miners, consisting of a sergeant and nine men, will proceed with Mr. Trickett to Sydney; and you will have the goodness to understand that this detachment is sent to the colony to be at the disposal of the Governor, for the duties of the Mint; and that although they are to partake of all advantages of quarters and other allowances as a military body, they are not to be employed on military duties except on special occasions, for which your permission is to be obtained.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3.

Copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

No. 137. Downing-street,
2nd November, 1853.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 128, of the 29th of September, in which I communicated to you the arrangements in progress, under the directions of the Board of Treasury, for the construction of the proposed Mint at Sydney, I have now to acquaint you that their Lordships have informed me that Mr. Trickett, the Superintendent of the Coining department of the mint, who will act as clerk of the works in the erection of the building, has been directed to proceed forthwith to Sydney to submit to you the plans and designs for the same, and to take your instruction for proceeding with the building by means of funds and other assistance to be supplied by the Colonial Government.

I have addressed you in a separate dispatch, Marked "Military, No. 5," with reference to the detachment of Sappers and Miners, who are to proceed with Mr. Trickett to Sydney.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.
&c , &c., &c.

STATEMENT. SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE ESTABLISHMENT, AND THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SALARIES.

Names of persons employed on the establishment.	Rank of each Person.	Amount of their Salaries.
E. W. Ward, Captain Rl. Eng.	Deputy Master	£1,000 per annum
F. E. Watt	Superintendent of Bullion Office	700 ditto
Joseph Trickett... ...	Superintendent of Coining Dept.	400 ditto
R. A. Hunt	Practical Chemist and 1st Clerk	300 ditto
G. H. Knipe	Registrar and Accountant	200 ditto
Henry A. Severn ...	Clerk	200 ditto
John M'Cutcheon ...	Clerk	90 ditto
F. A. Miller	Assayer	100 ditto, and a remuneration for every Assay made for the Mint.
W. S. Tevons	Ditto	100 ditto
Not known	Foreman of Rolling Department	196 ditto
Ditto	Superior Mechanic ...	196 ditto

12 Royal Sappers and Miners, at from 4s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per day.

Statement in detail of Expenses incurred in the establishment of a Branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, New South Wales, so far as can be ascertained from the Accounts and other Documents in this Office.

Particulars.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Salary of the Superintendent of the Coining Department, from 25th November, 1853, to 31st May, 1854, at the following rates, viz.—			
From 25th November, 1853, to 19th March, 1854, at £400 per annum...	120	13	11
From 14th to 19th March, 1854, at £575 per annum	9	5	5
From 20th March to 31st May, 1854, at £516 13s. 4d. per annum...	102	15	6
Salary of a Clerk—			
From 25th November, 1853, to 13th March, 1854, at £90 per annum	27	2	10
From 14th March to 31st May, 1854, at £200 per annum	43	0	2
Pay of a Party of Royal Sappers and Miners, from 14th March to 30th April, 1854, consisting of—			
1 Serjeant at 7s. 11¼d. per diem	13	6	9
1 Corporal at 5s. 4¾d. per diem	10	1	10
2 Ditto at 5s. 2¾d. per diem	19	13	9
6 Privates at 4s. 6¼d. per diem	51	14	2
Allowance for Beer money	0	0	10
Stationery	0	17	0
Boat hire	19	10	0
Amount advanced on account to the Superintendent	115	4	4
Amount remitted to the Colonial Agent General to pay for—			
Machinery	10,352	0	0
Lathes, tools, fire-proof safes, weights and scales, requisites for melting, &c.	3,879	7	3
Roofs, windows, doors, &c.	4,016	0	0
Library and Office Books, and printed forms, &c., &c.	252	12	9
Total	£19,033	5	6

JOHN STIRLING.
Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
17th June, 1854.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

(From Dickens's Household Words.)

The little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, in that right hand bottom corner of the map, having gathered into a tremendous bank of clouds of inky blackness, having already partially broken, and with red rain made the harvest grow where you wot of, seems now to loom nearer and nearer over this land; and there is a wind, the precursor of the tornado, in whose fitful soughing I seem to hear the sad notes of the "Girl I left behind me."

Sad, sad, indeed, to many a thousand hearts. Farms and homesteads were never made to be burnt, nor churches to be battered by Paixhan guns; the worst and most devilish use you can put a cornfield to is to blow your brother's brains out in it. These are not the days, thank God! when the mere idle brag and vaunt of glory will pass current as a sufficient reason for the withdrawal of one tompion from a cannon; for the accession of one fusee, the crossing of one bayonet upon another. There must be an awful necessity; this business must be inevitable, or it is inexcusable and abominable; and upon mere Field-Marshal Anybody, strutting forth "to conquer or to die" in any other cause save that of right against might, I look with profoundest contempt, as upon a madman who is behind this world, and had better be consigned to the next.

At this hour I write, the tune of the "Girl I left behind me" is reverberating in thousands, nay, millions of English hearts. The rocky fastnesses of the Scottish highlands send it back to the Cornish headlands; it runs round the coast faster than the light of the beacons that told of the approach of the Armada; it crosses the Irish Channel quicker than the messages can flash along the submerged wires of the telegraph; it is heard in the Queen's palace and the Grenadier's barrack-room; in the labourer's cottage, in the gillie's sheeling, and the bogtrotter's shebeen; it is the refrain of the languid gossip of the drawing-room, and the boisterous argument of the village alehouse. It comes home, this tune, and the thoughts it awakens, and is as interesting to everyone as death—death that sings the bass to the fife's shrill treble. Who shall say but that the maniac in his padded room, and the convict in his solitary cell, have heard their guardian or their gaoler whistle this tune ere this, and that they know that a great war is afoot, and that thousands of brave soldiers have left home followed by smiles and tears, the hopes and fears, and tender wishes of thousands more, to the tune of the "Girl I left behind me."

Hear it on the bridge. It is six o'clock in the morning, and the white aproned collector of the Bridge Company's revenues is peacefully taking the coppers from newspaper compositors going home. The sleepy night cabs crawling to their Kenningt n yards; the gloved and belted policeman; the twinkling gas lamps; the moored barges on the river; the utter quietude and stillness of the giant city, sleeping too heavily even to snore; save now and then snoring, droningly in the wheels of the lumbering market carts; the labourer going to his work; the coffee-stall keeper retiring (till to-morrow night) from business; the placards covering the hoardings outside the bridge gates—placards of quiet, harmless, pacific entertainments—"carpet-bags," "ascents" of mountains, "songs and sayings," and the like—the very morning moon, and first grey whisper of dawn, all seem to denote peace, tranquillity, security. There is nothing more warlike about the bridge than its name, and perhaps a notification on the outlying hoarding of the forthcoming "benefit of some favorite prize-fighter."

Hear it on the bridge: "The Girl I left behind me," played in all the brass clangour of the military band, as the footguards march by. Suddenly—and yet, oh so softly—you heard its first notes to westward borne faintly, and yet faithfully, on the morning air. The carriage gates of the bridge a moment before were closed, as it is befitting the gates of the temple of Janus should be closed in time of peace; in an instant they are opened wide—when, O Future, they are to be closed again?

Hear it on the bridge, the measured tramp of these armed scarlet men—the famous Guards of the Queen of England. Proud and magnificent in scarlet and gold is the bandmaster, conscious in his whiskers of glorious experiences—of campaigns in the Queen's antechamber during the time of dinner, of brilliant sorties at the Horticultural Fêtes, of dashing charges at the balls and suppers of the Peerage. Secure are you, too, O Bandmaster in your scarlet and gold! No Kalafatian trenches yawn for you; no Russian bayonets thirst for your melodious blood; for you and your brave bandsmen do not go abroad. Not but what you would fight, and fight like a very "Pandarus of Troy" were you called upon so to do. But fate has ordered it otherwise. You and your embroidered hosts of Orpheonists have the good luck or ill luck to be simply ornamental appendages to the regiment, and imbursed by a subscription among the officers thereof. Sambo, or Muley Mahomed, or whatever may be his name—the glorious being of the dark complexion, with the turban and the bullion and the crimson cloth garments—his habiliments are not to be stained with the darker, duller crimson of blood. Ye are to remain at home, O ye warriors of the wind instruments—you play "The Girl I left behind me," but your country wills that you shall remain behind to be the comfort and solace of those said girls—to be the ornament of St. James's Palace yard, and the delight of the dinner table. They are fierce men to look at, these bandsmen, but mild as sucking doves in reality. I have known a bandsman personally, I, Scriblerus; and the modest and unassuming manner in which he would eat bread and cheese and drink mild porter in Popkins's little parlour, opposite the Theatre Royal, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was positively charming. No pride about him: none of the licence of the camp, the brutality of the barrack-room, and the brusquerie of the bivouac. I have seen him in his gorgeous regimentals, with his big fierce muff cap under a three-legged stool, sit meekly in the dark corner of a dark orchestra during rehearsal, and pipe forth plaintive notes for a young lady in a very short and shabby muslin skirt, with a plaid scarf crossed over her chest; notes known in ballet parlance as a "practising dress," to dance to. I have heard him taken to task, aye, and smartly too, concerning his time or tune by the orchestral conductor—a mere foreigner in a beard. I have seen him sit placidly behind his instrument at fashionable morning concerts when Signors and Senors and Herrs have been inflicting atrocious cruelties upon unresisting pianos, and never dare to stir a finger in their defence. I have known him when off duty lend his valuable aid to polka parties, sup on Welsh rabbits afterwards, and go home to Camberwell in a worsted comforter and American overshoes.

Very different is the fate of these other musicians who come after the glittering band, and alternately with them take up in a ruder, sterner strain the notes of the "Girl I left behind me." Hear the drummers and fifers, from the stern man pounding away at the big drum as though it were a Russian, to the wee little fifer boy half swallowed up by his leathern stock, half extinguished by his huge bearskin. No scarlet and gold here, but coarse red and worsted lace, and plenty of it. The bridle is for the ass, and the rod for the fool's back, and the drummer is for the battles. These mere children, these *parvi parvulorum*, may be spared—but, drummer of the strong arm and adult age, to the complexion of Kalafat you must come. And in the din of the battle, amid the thundering cannons, and the roaring muskets, and the cracking rifles, your drums are to be heard and are to answer back the pibroch of the Highlander and the bugles of the Rifles; though you cannot drown—would you could, would you could!—the groans of the wounded and the dying.

Strike up, drums louder, fifes shriller, aggravate the strain with metallic lungs, trombones and bassoons, for here is the colonel commandant of the regiment on his charger! He is but a scarlet and gold man like his brother officers, yet it strikes me I shall bear him in remembrance for many a long year. Though his face is indistinct in the (increasing yet still faint) light, I shall still call him to mind, I think, by his horse. You never forget a man on horseback. I cannot instance the great Duke of Wellington as a proof of this equestrian connection with memory, for he was as well known all over England off his horse as on—in his blue frock and white ducks, in his Field-Marshal's uniform and his peer's robes, in his queer Trinity-house dress and cocked hat, and his preposterous costume as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. There was no mistaking that old hero anywhere, and he was as recognisable in the hessians and whiskers of eighteen hundred and twelve as in the snowy hair and faultless English gentleman's dress of eighteen hundred and forty; in the bronze medal as in the unheard-of hat and cloak in which Mr. Wyatt has stuck him a-top of Decimus Burton's archway; but take his groom, that sober, grave-faced domestic with the red waistcoat, who followed after with the umbrella. Take him without his horse, and he was nothing—a mere item of domesticity easily to be confounded with the porter of an insurance office, or any one of the portly servitors who, with their well-fed waistcoats, block up the small apertures in the doorways of lordly mansions. But on his horse once seen he was never to be forgotten. On Constitution Hill, at the Horse Guards, at Apsley House Gate, in Sir Edward Landseer's picture of the Field of Waterloo, there he was unmistakeable—a type of individuality. What would the goblin trooper in Lenore be without his ghastly charger? The horse makes the man. I remember a worthy old friend of mine, a Catholic priest (he loved a rubber of backgammon after Sunday vespers dearly, good man!) who in his youth had witnessed the cruel campaign of 1813, when Napoleon was contesting the soil of Champagne rood by rood with the Allies, and each victory that he gained was a draught of the life-blood of France. It was my Abbé's fate, as a mere child, to see the great man once, and once only. He passed through my friend's native village at the head of his decimated Guards. The Abbé had not the slightest recollection of what Napoleon was like. He could not even remember the grey great coat, the little hat, the star of the legion. But he could remember the Emperor's horse. That white charger, the embroidered housings, the very splashes of mud on its flank were ever vividly present to his mind, he said, and would be to his dying day.

Marching, still marching to the "Girl I left behind me," to the "British Grenadiers," to "Rule Britannia," to some other tunes of recent introduction, which are not patriotic, which are not inspiring, which are simply jingling and nonsensical—come the Pioneers. Gracious! how can these men, stalwart as they be, manage to get along in this tremendously heavy marching order. Suppose now, brother six-foot (say in the Tithe Office or the Bank of England) the authorities were to put you into scarlet blanketing, heavy shoes, and a tremendous bearskin. Suppose you had to carry on your back a knapsack with its kit, or accompaniments of shirts, socks, towels, gloves, soap, pipeclay, sponges, button-brushes, and the multifarious et ceteras known as "regimental necessaries;" likewise a canteen for water, and a great coat, neatly rolled up into the form of a sausage. Also by your side a bag containing your beef and biscuit. Also a cartouch-box, with its heavy belts and rounds of ammunition. To say nothing of a musket and bayonet, a bill-hook, and that huge hatchet. How would you pioneer, or sap, or mine, think you, with all the cumbrous paraphernalia about you; with your chest hampered with straps and buckles, with your windpipe half throttled in a leathern stock? It is recorded of a life-guardsman—a Waterloo man—that, being asked by the finest and fattest gentleman in England, in what sort of costume he would like to fight such another battle as Waterloo, he answered, "in my shirt sleeves, an it please your Majesty." Would not some of these heavily laden Pioneers now like to march to Turkey in ponchos, and wide-awakes? If one of them were to fall down, would he ever be able to get up again?

Marching, still marching in serried columns—marching as one bayonet, one bearskin, one foot, one man—come the long array of these tremendous grenadiers. Very dissimilar is their style of procedure to that of the open order and careless manner of carrying the musket, adopted by our lively neighbours across the channel. Ours is a business march, a pounds shillings and pence march, befitting a commercial nation. High, erect, and proud among the bayonets are the glorious flags on which more victories are yet to be emblazoned. Marching come the captains at the head of their companies, the trim subalterns holding their swords daintily, but marching as cheerfully as they would to Almack's or to their clubs. There are young lads here who not many months since had fags at Eton, and "tick" at the sweetstuff shops. There are here mother's darlings, heirs to coronets, dandies of Belgravian drawing-rooms. Many of these youths have, I dare say, beneath their martial gorgets, embroidered bracelets and crochet purses, and fillagreed handkerchiefs, the purchases of fancy fairs, or the gifts of sisters, cousins, or sweethearts. What boots now the unrivalled dog that killed so many rats in so few minutes, the half made up "book" for the Derby, the "engagements" for Ascot, the park hack, the Richmond pink bonnets, the Greenwich whitebait, the select society of fighting men, the mess jokes, the Tower guard, the royal parade, the Pall Mall loiter, all the delights that make up a guardsman's life? Othello's occupation is not gone; it is come. These boys are to learn, in a sterner school, the great lessons of life and death. Beardless dandies, bucks of Almacks and Court balls; they are to show—and they will show—in a foreign and a strange climate, and in the fury of deadly fight, that they are the same guards who died so mathematically in square at Waterloo; who lay down patiently for so many hours biding their time, and when the time did come, who rushed so gloriously and resistlessly down the hill of Mont St. Jean. They are to show to mobs of serf-soldiers, civilised by the stick and disciplined by the whip, that indomitable perseverance, and that inextinguishable pluck which in every age have distinguished English men and English gentlemen.

Yes, these are the same Guards (though hundreds of them have never smelt anything stronger than review powder) these are the same British Grenadiers, that on the plains of Flanders, long ago, fought like Alexanders under Marlborough. These are the Guards that routed the famous Maison du Roy, that vanquished at Minden, that were themselves vanquished, but ah! so gloriously, at Fontenoy. These are the Guards that marched to Finchley, and that Hogarth drew. These are the Guards of the Peninsula, of Waterloo; the Guards that went to Canada and to Lisbon. The dresses are altered, pigtails and pomatum have been abolished, and pipeclay nearly so; the times are altered, and generations of officers and privates have died since the Guards were first enrolled. But they are the same Guards: they have the same bold bearing, the same manly hearts, the same strong hands.

And the girls they leave behind them! There are grand old houses in green England, in whose parks the deer browse, on whose lawns and gravelled walks the gaudy peacocks sweep—and a Russian Mujik on three copecks a day can cause these houses to change owners; and the lance of a Cossack can give employment to Mr. Mattock, the mortuary sculptor, and Mr. Jay, the mourning furnisher, and Mr. Resurgam, the herald painter. While these young sparks are cheapening chibroucks and Damascus pistols in the Stamboul Bezesteen, sipping thimblefulls of coffee with thick bearded pachas, pattering about the mosaic floors of St. Sophia, in slippers, and dodging after a laquais de place; lounging about the bazaars of Hadrianople; snipe shooting on the sedgy islands in the Danube; reconnoitring with their best Dollond's telescopes the opposite bank; indulging in sly flirtations with Bulgarian maidens,—the girls they leave behind them will be waiting with sore anxiety for every newspaper, every despatch, every letter, to tell them of the welfare of the well-beloved in the East. And there are many here, too, perchance, the sons of widowed mothers—who have lost other sons by the deadly fever, or the deadlier sword, in India. But of what avail is all this? The band strikes up again, and the regiment marches gaily over the bridge towards the railway station, and the girls that are left behind can but weep and pray and hope.

In Mr. Thackeray's good book, in the part where Amelia is mourning for her husband gone to battle, and will not be comforted, there is a little Belgian chambermaid, who endeavours to solace her by this remark: "*Tenez, Madame, est-ce qu'il n'est pas aussi à l'armée, mon homme à moi?*" Was not her sweetheart gone to battle too? Had she not as great and sad a stake in the dread game of war? So, are there some thousands of non-commissioned individuals, privates—common soldiers in fact—who must also listen with sad feelings to the tune of the "Girl I left behind me," These girls—poor, decent, but thinly clad—hang on the arms, about, around, almost upon, the scarlet items that make up the regiment marching past. As they clear the bridge a mighty multitude encompasses them. The Waterloo Road casts its heterogeneous population out upon them. The disreputable denizens of the New Cut rush forward with wild whoops to "see the sodgers off." The ragged street boys throw savage somersaults into the air at the unwonted sight. The city, wakening up, sends forth people of all classes. Policemen bustle to and fro. And amidst the loudest brazening of the band, and the tremendous cheers of the people, the Guards march into the railway station, gates are closed, and the show is over.

As I turn back, and pick my way among the dispersing crowd, I see a woman with a little basket weeping silently; and in the distance the band, which is now on the railway platform, sends forth, once more, the suggestive strains of "the Girl I left behind me."

THE BOTTLE AT SEA.

(From Household Words.)

A couple of anecdotes have floated to us in illustration of the article in No. 202, entitled "Bottled Information." A correspondent mentions that Sir Duncan M'Gregor, then an officer of the 31st regiment of infantry, was on board the Kent, East Indiaman, when it was burnt to the water's edge, in the Bay of Biscay. As soon as the fire broke out he hastily wrote a few lines describing the situation of the vessel, and threw them overboard in a bottle. Four years afterwards, being quartered at Barbadoes, he was walking on the shore very early in the morning, when he espied something in the water. The waves washed it to his feet, and it proved to be the identical bottle he had launched before being providentially saved from the flames in the Kent!

The other story is related by Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bourne, an American ship-captain, in a recently-published account of his adventures among the giants of Patagonia. After three months' detention among those huge savages, during which time he suffered great hardships, he made his escape; and, having reached Borga Bay, opposite Terra-del-Fuego, he landed. "We found on shore inscriptions of California-bound vessels. On a branch of a tree, overhanging a little stream, we found also a bottle suspended, containing papers. This was taken on board, and its contents examined. Three or four vessels passing through the Straits, had left memoranda of their experience,—such as snow-storms, loss of spars, anchors, chains, &c. Captain Morton [Mr. Bourne's floating host] wrote a humorous account of our voyage, to deposit in this repository of curiosities; and I added a contribution, narrating my capture by the Indians and escape, with a request that if it should fall into hands bound for the United States or England, it might be published." Mr. Bourne had previously written letters to the United States, had carefully left them to be sent through the post, and had never doubted that his relatives and friends were in full possession of his adventures through that usually exact channel. It turned out, however, that all his letters miscarried; and that the bottled information he had suspended from a tree, in a wilderness not visited by man many times in the course of a year, very soon afterwards made its appearance at full length in the Boston Atlas newspaper! It happened that some Indians found the bottle, sold it to a passing trader, who forwarded it to Smith's News Rooms at Boston, United States. The advertising powers of a bottle hung upon a tree did not end there. In the course of the homeward voyage, Mr. Bourne visited the Fire Fly, Captain Smith. When his name was announced, a young lady on board instantly asked him if he was the hero of the captivity in Patagonia? He was astonished at her knowledge of his adventures; but it turned out that the young lady had landed at Borga Bay, and having seen the bottle, read its contents, and replaced them, before the Indians took it away.

Influence of Occupation upon Health.—A curious and interesting report has been prepared by Mr. Finlaison, the actuary of the National Debt-office, upon the subject of sickness and mortality among the male members of friendly societies in England and Wales, as shown by the returns made by them to the Government for the five years 1846—1850. It appears that the proportion on the sick list in the course of a year is one in four, or 24·99 in every 100. The proportion seems large, but some allowance may have to be made for cases of feigned illness, and the persons in question are not those who are most favourably circumstanced in regard to food, clothing, lodging, and the various conditions of health. Mr. Finlaison proceeds to divide the members of these societies into four classes:—1, those who have heavy labour, with exposure to the weather, such as agricultural and other outdoor labourers—a class in which he has 353,103 cases; 2, those who have heavy labour without exposure to the weather—such as smiths, sawyers, coopers, plumbers—a class numbering 94,259; 3, those who have light labour, with exposure to the weather, such as shepherds, drovers, drivers, pedlars, messengers, Custom-house officers—in number, 58,709; 4, those who have light labour, without exposure to the weather, such as clerks, shopmen, barbers, factory operatives, servants—in number, 286,909. He found that persons engaged in heavy labour, with and without exposure to the weather, have respectively 28·04 and 26·54 per cent. of their number sick in the year; persons engaged in light labour, 20·80 and 21·58. In round numbers, taking a census of working men disabled by illness, for every three whose work is light or moderate there are four of the class whose lot is heavy labour. The duration of sickness to each person sick is, however, upon an average, only 38 days and 40·73 in the two classes engaged in heavy labour, and 41 days and 44·25 in the two classes engaged in light labour. The mortality is heaviest among the persons classed as engaged in light labour; and indoor work shows itself less favourable to longevity than outdoor. But the main difference in the distribution of sickness seems to turn upon the expenditure of physical force. "This is no new thing." says Mr. Finlaison, "for in all ages the enervation and decreptitude of the bodily frame has been observed to follow a prodigal waste of the mental or corporal energies; but it has been nowhere previously established upon recorded experience, that the quantum of sickness annually falling to the lot of man is in direct proportion to the demands on his muscular power. So it would seem to be, however. Therefore, whatever scientific invention of machinery to save the expenditure of bodily strength may be devised, its production should be hailed as one of the greatest of blessings to the sons of toil, and not ignorantly contemned by the very class whom in reality it ultimately benefits. A study of the following digest leads to the conclusion, that the inventor of any engine which spares the physical energies diminishes the amount of human sickness in proportion as he, by means of his device, economizes the labour of his fellow-creatures." The tables show that the liability to sickness runs up to a temporary maximum in the young man, and then declines, and does not attain the same percentage until advanced years. This sick maximum of early manhood—the effect of a premature demand on the bodily vigour—is in the period from 18 to 21, except in the class engaged in out-door heavy labour, in which it appears to be at 14. The same per centage is reached, ever afterwards to increase, at the age of 48 in the class who have in-door heavy labour, 51 in the case of in-door light labour, 57 with out-door heavy labour, and 65 with out-door light labour. These last remarks relate to the proportion of persons sick, not to the duration of the sickness. The duration of sickness does not decline in manhood, but increases with the age. The severity of the railway employment, according to these tables, tells upon the constitution; the men, it is said, get "weather-beaten." In the police there is a marked increase in the amount of sickness after 40, as if the service broke down the men at an earlier age than other occupations.

Old Age.—Why is it that so little is written and said of the beauty of old age? Innumerable are the essays penned upon youth; not a sketch or story, however simple or sublime, but its author dwells with peculiar emphasis upon the description of some noble youth or lovely maiden; while, if the old are mentioned at all, it is only a painful picture of their decrepitude, their childishness, or, perhaps, their remorse for some wicked deed, thrown in to make the romance complete; and often, too often, are the infirmities of age made the subject of ridicule. The aged are very sensitive. Full well do they understand the feeling the young entertain towards them; and a single angry word or contemptuous look, or even the impatience with which they listen to words of kind and judicious counsel are sufficient to cause them pain. Dearly do I love old people. The hoary locks, the wrinkled face, and even the tottering steps and tremulous voice have a charm for me; and often has my heart ached when I have seen the want of respect which so many manifest towards those who were so unfortunate as to enter the world a few years in advance of themselves. Every one admires the noble oak, monarch of the wood, which, after enduring the blasts of winter and the heat of summer for many years, still shakes out its green drapery to the breeze, even though in the strife it may have lost its youthful symmetry and vigour. Oh, there are hearts which never can grow old! hearts which bow not beneath the chilling winds of adversity or the drifting snows of unkindness; and it is cheering to meet them in the weary journey of life.—*Plain Ellen.*

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REVIEW.

The Story of Mont Blanc. By ALBERT SMITH. London: Bogue. 1853.

THE names of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc have very nearly assumed an identity of meaning. From childhood up to the present time, Mont Blanc has been Mr. Smith's great hobby. At a very early age he tells us he was so enamoured with a little book which had been given him, called the "Peasants of Chamouni," that he read all the books on the subject within his reach, and from some drawings which he met with, constructed a minature "panorama of the horrors pertaining to Mont Blanc," which he was in the habit of exhibiting to his "little sister," his then only audience. To the early love of "the horrible" then we owe the exploits of Mr. Smith on this famous mount. During the period of his medical studentship he made summer excursions to the Valley of Chamouni; but it was not until the autumn of 1851 that he decided to ascend to the summit of the mountain, which feat, as every one knows, he performed and produced a panoramic exhibition in London, which has done for him what his periodical literature would not have done, made his pecuniary fortune, certainly no small result of an early "love of the horrible." It is not surprising, therefore, that encouraged by great pecuniary success, Mr. Smith should have been imbued with the greatest respect and admiration for Mont Blanc, by which he has ascended to the pinnacle of his fortune and fame, nor is it to be wondered at, with his literary predilections, that he should have presented to the public a well-written book of some 200 pages, containing the entire and recondite history of Mont Blanc, the number of ascents which have been made upon it, and by whom; and the number of and manner of all the failures to gain the summit; and a full account of his own success in gaining the long-desired apex.

It appears by Mr. Smith's book that the gaining the summit of Mont Blanc has been an object of ambition by many travellers and tourists of all ranks and degrees, and that after many fruitless attempts, among which he particularly enumerates those of Pococke and Windham, and De Saussure, the way of ascent was accidentally discovered by one Balmat, a guide, who, having lost his temper, deserted his party, tried upon his own account, and singly and unaided reached the top, after suffering incredible hardships. After that tourists, were more or less successful in their endeavours.

Mr. Smith has not given such a description of what he saw and endured as we may have expected from a *literateur* of his respectability. His descriptions partake more of the sentimental and extreme romantic than the graphic, and there is not a spark of humour about the narrative of his ascent; however, we shall make the most of his little book, by selecting a few of the more striking passages:—

> The first two hours of the ascent presented no remarkable features, either of difficulty or prospect. The path was very steep and rugged, through a stunted copse of pines and shrubs, between which we saw on our right the glistening ice towers of the lower part of the Glacier des Bossons. On our left was the ravine, along which the torrent courses to form the Cascade des Pèlerins. The two nice girls who keep the little *châlet* at the waterfall, came across the wood to wish us God speed. Julie Favret, the prettier of the two, was said to be engaged to our guide Jean Carrier—a splendid young fellow—so they lingered behind our caravan some little time; and when Jean rejoined us, an unmerciful shower of *badinage* awaited him. We kept on in single file, winding backwards and forwards amongst the trees, until we came to the last habitation up the mountain, which is called the Châlet de la Para; and here I was glad to quit my mule and proceed with the rest on foot. From this point the vegetation gradually became more scanty; and at last, even the fir-trees no longer grew about us. The hill-side was bare and arid, covered with the *débris* of the spring avalanches—amongst which tufts of Alpine rhododendron were blowing—and some goats were trying very hard to pick up a living. Our caravan was now spread about far and wide; but at half-past nine we came to an enormous block of granite, called the Pierre Pointue, and here we reunited our forces and rested awhile. During our halt the porters re-adjusted their packs; and some who had carried or dragged up billets of wood with them, which they found on the way, chopped them into lengths, and tied them on to their knapsacks. The weight some of these men marched under was surprising. Hitherto we had been on the ridge of one of the mighty buttresses of Mont Blanc, which hem in the glaciers between them: we had now to cling along its side to gain the ice. This part of the journey requires a strong head: here, and towards the termination of the ascent, dizziness would be fatal. Along the side of the mountain, which is all but perpendicular, the goats have worn a rude track, scarcely a foot broad. On your left your shoulder rubs the rock; and on your right there is a frightful precipice, at the bottom of which, hundreds of feet below you, is that confusion of ice, granite blocks, stones, and dirty roaring water, which forms in its *ensemble* the boundary of a glacier. The view is superb, but you dare not look at it. It is only when the loose ground crumbles away beneath your right foot, and you nearly slide away over the precipice,—you would do so if the guide did not seize you by the arm with the sudden grip of a vice,—that you give up staring about you, and do nothing but carefully watch the footsteps of the man who is going on before. The path goes up and down—its gradual tendency, however, is to descend; and in about twenty minutes we had arrived at the bottom of the ravine. Here we had another half hour's troublesome scramble over loose boulders, which threw and twisted our ankles about in every direction, until at last we gained the second station if it may so be called, of our journey—another huge rock called the Pierre à l'Echelle, under shelter of which a ladder is left from one year to the other, and is carried on by the guides, to assist them in passing the crevices on the glacier. The remains of an old one were likewise lying here, and the rungs of it were immediately seized for firewood.
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> We were now four thousand feet above Chamouni, and the wonders of the glacier world were breaking upon us. The edge of the ice was still half an hour's walk beyond this rock, but it appeared close at hand—literally within a stone's throw. So vast is everything that surrounds the traveller—there is such an utter absence of any comprehensible standard of comparison—his actual presence is so insignificant—a mere unheeded, all but invisible speck on this mountain world—that every idea of proportionate size or distance is lost. And this impossibility of calculation is still further aided by the bright clear air, seen through which the granite outlines, miles away, are as sharply defined as those of the rocks you have quitted but half an hour ago.
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> Far below us, long after the torrents had lost themselves in little grey threads amongst the pine-woods, we saw the valley of Chamouni, with its fields and pastures parcelled out into parti-coloured districts, like the map of an estate sale; and we found the peaks of other mountains beginning to show above and beyond the lofty Brevent. Above us, mighty plains of snow stretched far and away in all directions; and through them the ice-crags and pinnacles of the two glaciers, Bossons and Tacconay, were everywhere visible. On either side of us, at the distance perhaps of a couple of miles from each other, were the two huge buttresses of Mont Blanc which form the *channel of the glacier before alluded* to. Along one of these we had come up from the valley: De Saussure chose the other when he made his ascent in 1787. High up the sides of these mountains were wondrous cornices of ice, of incalculable weight, threatening to fall every instant. Pieces now and then tumbled down with a noise like distant thunder; but they were not large enough to be dangerous. Had a block of several tons descended at once, its momentum would have carried it along the glacier, sweeping everything before it, and of this occurrence the guides are constantly in dread.
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> Our veils and glases now proved great comforts, for the sun was scorching, and the blinding light from the glaciers actually distressing. By degrees our road became less practicably easy. We had to make zigzag paths up very steep pitches, and go out of our line to circumvent threatening ice blocks or suspected crevices. The porters, too, began to grumble, and there was a perpetual wrangling going on between them and the guides as to the extent of their auxiliary march; and another bottle of wine had constantly to be added to the promised reward when they returned to Chamouni. All this time we had been steadily ascending, and at last the glacier was so broken, and the crevices so frequent and hugely gaping, that the guides tied us and themselves together with cords, leaving a space of about eight feet between each, two men, and prepared for serious work.
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> The Glacier des Bossons, splitting away from that of Tacconay, is rent and torn and tossed about by convulsions scarcely to be comprehended; and the alternate action of the nightly frost and the afternoon sun on this scene of splendid desolation and horror, produces the most extraordinary effects. Huge bergs rise up of a lovely pale sea-green colour, perforated by arches decorated every day with fresh icicles many feet in length; and through these arches one sees other fantastic masses, some thrown like bridges across yawning gulfs, and others planted like old castles on jutting rocks commanding valleys and gorges, all of ice. There is here no plain surface to walk upon; your only standing-room is the top of the barrier that divides two crevices; and as this is broad or narrow, terminating in another frightful gulf, or continuous with another treacherous ice-wall, so can you be slow or rapid. The breadth of the crevice varies with each one you arrive at, and these individually vary constantly, so that the most experienced guide can have no fixed plan of route. The fissure you can leap across to-day, becomes by to-morrow a yawning gulf.
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> Once only the neck of ice along which we had to pass was so narrow that I preferred crossing it saddle fashion, and so working myself on with my hands. It was at points similar to this that I was most astonished at the daring and sure-footedness of the guides. They took the most extraordinary jumps, alighting upon banks of ice that shelved at once clean down to the edges of frightful crevices, to which their feet appeared to cling like those of flies. And yet we were all shod alike, in good stout "shooting shoes," with a double row of hobnails; but where I was sliding and tumbling about, they stood like rocks. In all this there was, however, little physical exertion for us; it was simply a matter of nerve and steady head. Where the crevice was small, we contrived to jump over it with tolerable coolness: and where it was over three or four feet in breadth, we made a bridge of the ladder, and walked over on the rounds. There is no great difficulty to be sure, in doing this, when a ladder lies upon the ground; but with a chasm of unknown depth below it, it is satisfactory to get to the other side as quickly as possible.
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> At a great many points the snow made bridges, which we crossed easily enough. Only one was permitted to go over at a time; so that, if it gave way, he might remain suspended by the rope attached to the main body. Sometimes we had to make long detours to get to the end of a crevice, too wide to cross any way; at others we would find ourselves all wedged together, not daring to move, on a neck of ice that at first I could scarcely have thought adequate to have afforded footing to a goat. When we were thus fixed, somebody cut notches in the ice, and climbed up or down, as the case required; then the knapsacks were pulled up or lowered; then we followed, and, finally, the rest got on as they could. One scramble we had to make was rather frightful. The reader must imagine a valley of ice, very narrow, but of unknown depth. Along the middle of this ran a cliff, also of ice, very narrow at the top, and ending suddenly, the surface of which might have been fifteen feet lower than the top of this valley on either side, and on it we could not stand two abreast. A rough notion of a section of this position may be gained from the letter W, depressing the centre angle, and imagining that the cliff on which we were standing. The feet of our ladders were set firm on the neck of the cliff, and then it was allowed to lean over the crevice until its other end touched the wall, so to speak, of the valley. Its top round was, even then, seven or eight feet below where we wanted to get. One of the young guides went first with his axe, and contrived, by some extraordinary succession of gymnastic feats to get safely to the top, although we all trembled for him—and, indeed, for ourselves; for, tied as we all were, and on such a treacherous standing, had he tumbled he would have pulled the next after him, and so on, one following the other, until we should all have gone hopelessly to perdition. Once safe, he soon helped his fellows, and one after the other, we were drawn up, holding to the cord for our lives.

This is one of the best "descriptions" he has given us, but the impression it conveys is not real, it is too sentimental.

> The sun at length went down behind the Aiguille du Goûté, and then, for two hours, a scene of such wild and wondrous beauty—of such inconceivable and unearthly splendour—burst upon me, that, spell-bound, and almost trembling with the emotion its magnificence called forth—with every sense, and feeling, and thought absorbed by its brilliancy. I saw far more than the realization of the most gorgeous visions that opium or *hasheesh* could evoke accomplished. At first, everything about us, above, around, below—the sky, the mountain, and the lower peaks—appeared one uniform creation of burnished gold, so brightly dazzling, that, now our veils were removed, the eye could scarcely bear the splendour. As the twilight gradually crept over the lower world, the glow became still more vivid; and presently, as the blue mists rose in the valleys, the tops of the higher mountains looked like islands rising from a filmy ocean—an archipelago of gold. By degrees this metallic lustre was softened into tints—first orange, and then bright, transparent crimson, along the horizon, rising through the different hues with prismatic regularity, until, immediately above us, the sky was a deep pure blue, merging towards the east into glowing violet. The snow took its colour from these changes; and every portion on which the light fell was soon tinged with pale carmine, of a shade similar to that which snow at times assumes, from some imperfectly explained cause, at high elevations—such, indeed, as I had seen, early in summer, upon the Furka and Faulhorn. These *beautiful hues* grew brighter as the twilight below increased in depth; and it now came marching up the valley of the glaciers, until it reached our resting-place. Higher and higher still it drove the lovely glory of the sunlight before it, until at last the vast Dôme du Goûté and the summit itself stood out, icelike and grim, in the cold evening air, although the horizon still gleamed with a belt of rosy light.
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> Although this superb spectacle had faded away, the scene was still even more than striking. The fire which the guides had made, and which was now burning and crackling on a ledge of rock, a little below us, threw its flickering light, with admirable effect, upon our band. The men had collected round the blaze, and were making some chocolate, as they sang *patois* ballads and choruses; they were all evidently as completely at home as they would have been in their own *châlets*. We had arranged ourselves as conveniently as we could, so as not to inconvenience one another, and had still nothing more than an ordinary wrapper over us: there had been no attempt to build the tent with batons and canvas, as I had read in some of the Mont Blanc narratives—the starry heaven was our only roofing.
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> The stars had come out, and looking over the plateau, I soon saw the moonlight lying cold and silvery on the summit, stealing slowly down the very track by which the sunset glories had passed upward and away. But it came so tardily, that I knew it would be hours before we derived any actual benefit from the light. One after another the guides fell asleep, until only three or four remained round the embers of the fire, thoughtfully smoking their pipes. And then silence, impressive beyond expression, reigned over our isolated world. Often and often, from Chamouni I had looked up at evening towards the darkening position of the Grands Mulets, and thought, almost with shuddering, how awful it must be for men to pass the night in such a remote, eternal, and frozen wilderness. And now I was lying there—in the very heart of its icebound and appalling solitude. In such close communion with nature in her grandest aspect, with no trace of the actual living world beyond the mere speck that our little party formed, the mind was carried away from its ordinary trains of thought—a solemn emotion of mingled awe and delight, and yet self-perception of abject nothingness, alone rose above every other feeling. A vast untrodden region of cold, and silence, and death, stretched out far and away from us on every side; but, above Heaven, with its countless watchful eyes, was over all!

The following is interesting and more graphic:—

> From the foot of the Rochers Rouges there runs a huge and slanting buttress of ice, round which we had to climb from the north-east to the east. Its surfaces was at an angle of about sixty degrees. Above us, it terminated in a mighty cliff, entirely covered with icicles of marvellous length and beauty; below, it was impossible to see where it went, for it finished suddenly in an edge, which was believed to be the border of a great crevice. Along this we now had to go; and the journey was as hazardous a one as a man might make along a barn-top with frozen snow on it. Jean Carrier went first with his axe, and very cautiously cut every step in which we were to place our feet in the ice. It is difficult at times to walk along ice on a level; but when that ice is tilted up more than halfway towards the perpendicular, with a fathomless termination below, and no more foot and hand hold afforded than can be chipped out, it becomes a nervous affair enough. The cords came into requisition again, and we went along, leaning very much over to our right, and, I must say, paying little attention to our guides, who were continually pointing out spots for us to admire—the Jardin, Monte Rosa, and the Col du Géant—as they became visible. It took us nearly half an hour to creep round this hazardous slope, and then we came once more upon a vast undulating field of ice, looking straight down the Glacier du Tacul, towards the upper part of the Mer de Glace—the reverse of the view the visitor enjoys from the Jardin.
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> My eyelids had felt very heavy for the last hour; and, but for the absolute mortal necessity of keeping them widely open, I believe would have closed before this; but now such a strange and irrepressible desire to go to sleep seized hold of me that I almost fell fast off as I sat down for a few minutes on the snow to tie my shoes. But the foremost guides were on the march again, and I was compelled to go on with the caravan. From this point, on to the summit, for a space of two hours, I was in such a strange state of mingled unconsciousness and acute observations—of combined sleeping and waking—that the old fashioned word "bewitched" is the only one that I can apply to the complete confusion and upsetting of sense in which I found myself plunged. With the perfect knowledge of where I was, and what I was about—even with such caution as was required to place my feet on particular places in the snow—I conjured up such a set of absurd and improbable phantoms about me, that the most spirit-ridden intruder upon a Mayday festival on the Hartz mountains was never more beleaguered. I am not sufficiently versed in the finer theories of the psychology of sleep to know if such a state might be; but I believe for the greater part of this bewildering period I was fast asleep, with my eyes open, and through them the wandering brain received external impressions; in the same manner as, upon awaking, the phantasms of our dreams are sometimes carried on, and connected with objects about the chamber. It is very difficult to explain the odd state in which I was, so to speak, entangled. A great many people I knew in London were accompanying me, and calling after me, as the stones did after Prince Pervis, in the Arabian Nights. Then there was some terribly elaborate affair that I could not settle, about two bedsteads, the whole blame of which transaction, whatever it was, lay on my shoulders; and then a literary friend came up, and told me he was sorry we could not pass over his ground on our way to the summit, but that the King of Prussia had forbidden it. Everything was as foolish and unconnected as this, but it worried me painfully; and my senses were under such little control, and I reeled and staggered about so, that when we had crossed the snow prairie, and arrived at the foot of an almost perpendicular wall of ice, four or five hundred feet high—the terrible Mur de la Cote—up which we had to climb, I sat down again on the snow, and told Tairraz that I would not go any farther, but that they might leave me there if they pleased.

The consummation:—

> For upwards of half an hour we kept on slowly mounting this iceberg, until we reached the foot of the last ascent—the *calotte*, as it is called—the "cap" of Mont Blanc. The danger was now over, but not the labour, for this dome of ice was difficult to mount. The axe was again in requisition; and everybody was so "blown," in common parlance, that we had to stop every three or four minutes. My young companions kept bravely on, like fine fellows as they were, getting ahead even of some of the guides; but I was perfectly done up. Honest Tairraz had no sinecure to pull me after him, for I was stumbling about, as though completely intoxicated. I could not keep my eyes open, and planted my feet anywhere but in the right place. I know I was exceedingly cross. I have even a recollection of having scolded my "team," because they did not go quicker, and I was excessively indignant when one of them dared to call my attention to Monte Rosa. At last, one or two went in front, and thus somewhat quickened our progress. Gradually our speed increased, until I was scrambling almost on my hands and knees; and then, as I found myself on a level, it suddenly stopped. I looked round, and saw there was nothing higher. The batons were stuck in the snow, and the guides were grouped about, some lying down, and others standing in little parties. I was on the top of Mont Blanc!
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> The ardent wish of years was gratified.

The view from the summit:—

> The entire length of the Lake of Geneva, with the Jura beyond, was very clearly defined; and beyond these again were the faint blue hills of Burgundy. Turning round to the south-east I looked down on the Jardin, along the same glacier by which the visitor to the Couvercle lets his eye travel to the summit of Mont Blanc. Right away over the Col du Géant we saw the plains of Lombardy very clearly, and one of the guides insisted upon pointing out Milan; but I could not acknowledge it. I was altogether more interested in finding out the peaks and gorges comparatively near the mountain, than straining my eyes after remote matters of doubt. Of the entire *coup d'œil* no descriptive power can convey the slightest notion. Both Mont Blanc and the Pyramids, viewed from below, have never been clearly pictured, from the utter absence of anything by which proportion could be fixed. From the same cause, it is next to impossible to describe the apparently boundless undulating expanse of jagged snow-topped peaks, that stretched away as far as the horizon on all sides beneath us. Where everything is so almost incomprehensible in its magnitude, no sufficiently graphic comparison can be instituted.

The "coming down" is almost as great a task as the "going up," but is far more ludicrous, as it consists for the most part of a series of backslidings performed under not very comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Smith has not lost sight of one main fact: he has published a list of the expenses of such a journey, which are not immoderate when divided among a party, and his book contains many useful hints. It is well illustrated with wood cuts.

WHERE ARE THEY?

(From Dickens' Household Works.)

WE have not the slightest desire of trenching on the province or interfering with the circulation of the numerous compendious little works, the authors of which are so desirous to know Who's Who? What's What? or Which is Which? in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, four, or five. We hope that the result of their inquiries will be eminently satisfactory to them; and that they will allow us to confine ourselves to the speculative query, "Where are they?"

Yes; where are they? "Whom?" you may ask. To which we answer—People—people who do and are doing the most extraordinary things around us daily and hourly; but with whom, in our whole life long, we seem forbidden to come in contact, and regarding whose whereabout we must needs be perpetually perplexed. They must be somewhere, these people, yet we never saw them, never shall see them, perhaps; we may have sate next them at dinner yesterday, ridden in the same omnibus, occupied the next seat in the pit, the same pew at church, jostled against them in the city, five minutes ago, yet we are no wiser, and must ramble up and down the world till our span is accomplished, and our ramblings are ended, still bootlessly repeating the question, "Where are they?"

A chief cause for our distressing uncertainty as to where the people we are in search of are to be found, lies in the disagreeable uniformity of costume prevalent in the present day. We are worse off than were we placed as observers in some savage country where the inhabitants wore no clothes at all; for there, at least, the chief might be recognised by the extra quantity of paint he adorned himself with; and we might in time become sufficiently initiated in the mysteries of tattoo to tell the medicine man from the peon, the young warrior from the old brave. But may I ask how are we to tell any one man from another (our own immediate acquaintances excepted) by his dress alone. The millionnaire may be walking past us in an intense state of seediness, and the spendthrift may hustle us half into the gutter in all the bravery of "heavy-swelldom," cane, and jewellery. There is a Judge, I have heard, who dresses like the frequenter of race-courses; I have had pointed out to me a Peer of the realm whom I should have taken for a waiter at a city chop-house; and I myself know an actor—a very humorous and jocular comedian indeed—who looks like a professed member of the Society of Jesuits. Really, what with the moustache movement, the detective police, the cheap clothing establishments, the shirt-collar mania, the introduction and wearing, by peaceable business every-day men, of the wildest and most incongruously picturesque garments—such as ponchos, togas, vicunas, siphonias, &c.—nobody knows who or what anybody else is; and the father may go searching for his children, and the child for his parent, and the wife for her husband, all echoing and re-echoing like Montaigne with his "Que-sais-je?"—the one frivolous and vexatious, yet recondite interrogation, "Where are they?"

Of course the public enunciation of this demand will lead to the reception of some thousands of letters by conductors of this journal from parties anxious to give full information of where they are. They will be astonished that we have been so long ignorant of their whereabouts; and our "Where are they?" will be quite swamped and put to shame by a chorus of "We are here; we are there; we are everywhere." None will abstain from communicating their local habitations and their names to us; save those who have some strong and private personal reasons for keeping it a dead secret where they are at all. Meanwhile, pending the communicativeness of the one class, and the reticence of the other, where are they all, nevertheless?

Where, for instance, are the vast majority of the advertisers and the people that are advertised for? and, more than that, what sort of people can they be? The *Times* is full of such subjects for speculation; and I dare say the clerks who receive the advertisements themselves, and the compositors who set them up, and the press-readers who revise them, often pause in the midst of their task to wonder where the seekers and the sought be. Where is the "gentleman who witnessed the brutal assault" on the other gentleman getting out of a Chelsea omnibus on Tuesday the *twenty-second instant*, and who would confer an inestimable favour if he would look in at No. 3, Muggleton-street, Pimlico? Will he ever confer this inestimable favour, this gentleman? Alas, we may search the reports of the police courts and the Middlesex Sessions for months, years, and find no sign of him! The assaulter and the assaulted, the lawyers and the witnesses, may all have settled their little business long since. Lawyers may have been instructed, and they in their turn may have instructed counsels, costs may have been incurred, charged, taxed, paid, not paid, sued for; the aggrieved party may at this very moment be expiating his rash desire to obtain justice, in Whitecross-street or the Queen's Bench; the villain who committed the gross assault may be coolly puffing his cigar on the deck of the Lively Dolphin, bound for Melbourne; the gentleman who witnessed the affray may be without the slightest cognisance of his propinquity) sailing with him on the salt sea, or another ship on the same sea, or lying near him at the bottom of the sea itself; the lawyers may be dead, their daughters dowered with, or their sons spending, the costs; the Pimlico omnibus may be broken to pieces or burnt, or we may be hailing it at this very moment. The affair may have taken all, or any, or none of these turns. How do we know? What do we know?

Where is the party who called on Messrs. Ruggles and Fuggles in the course of last September, and who is requested to call again? What did he call for? Was it to tell Ruggles that he was his long-lost son, supposed to have gone down with all hands on board the Chowder-Ally, outward-bound East Indiaman, twenty years ago? Was it to ask Ruggles and Fuggles if they had heard anything of his (whose?) long-lost daughter, supposed to have gone down with all hands in the Mango, homeward-bound West Indiaman, ten years ago? Was it merely to pull Ruggles's nose or to call Fuggles a lyer; and do Ruggles and Fuggles desire to see him again in order to serve him with a notice of action, or to confess that they were in the wrong, and tender him the hand of reconciliation? Where is he, finally? Reading the *Times* at this very moment, perhaps, and in his anxiety to learn the latest news from the East, deliberately skipping the advertisements? troubled with a short memory, may be, and with the paragraph beneath his eyes, quite forgetting Ruggles and Fuggles's names, and that he ever called on them at all; or, very probably, fully mindful of his September visit, but determined to see Ruggles and friend at Jericho before he trusts himself within twenty miles of their house again. Perhaps, my dear reader, *you* may be the party who called, and when this meets your eye, will rush off to Ruggles's *incontinent*, or to Peele's Coffee-house, to consult the files of the *Times* for the date of the advertisement—or without a moment's delay will proceed to put the breadth of the British Channel between Ruggles, Fuggles, and yourself.

Where are the "descendants (if any) of Jeane Baptiste Pierre Jouvin, who was supposed to have been a French Huguenot refugee in London, about the year sixteen hundred and eighty?" Wherever can the individual be, who seeks to find out descendants from so remote a stock? Is he Methuselah, the wandering Jew, Isaac Lacquedem, or the laborious historian of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes seeking to verify some document, to elicit some fact, to authenticate some date? Or is there perchance some Jouvin, yet alive, a Protestant and a Frenchman, anxious to learn tidings of his old Huguenot ancestor—a rich Jouvin, a pious Jouvin, a kindly Jouvin, yearning to share his riches and his love with some one bearing his name, and descended from the race that suffered for the faith in the bad days of old? Or does the advertisement emanate—dreadful thought!—from some wily Jesuit or fierce Inquisitor's great grandson cherishing ancestral bigotry and ancestral hatred—actuated by fanatical hostility towards Huguenotism in general and Jouvin in particular, and thirsting to decoy him into some private Inquisition, there to torture him on a private rack or burn him at a private stake? Where are the descendants (if any) of J. B. P. Jouvin? Have they kept their father's name, and faith, and trade, and do they yet ply the shuttle and weave the rich silks in gloomy Spitalfields. Miserable uncertainty! There may be Jouvins yet, but they may have re-emigrated—degenerated—their very name may have become corrupted. One may be by this time an Irishman—say Father O'Jowler, consigning (in oratory) Protestants to torment, and on the little steps of his little altar fiercely denouncing the British Government, the Saxon race, and the theory of the earth's movement. One Jouvin may have emigrated to America, and in process of time transmuted himself into Colonel Gracchus Juvvins, that fierce pro-slavery senator and (prior to his bankruptcy and "absquatulation" from the State of New York), ardent Free Soiler. There may be descendants of Jouvin in England, debased, degenerated into Joggins, and, all unconscious that their ancestors were silk-weavers in Spitalfields, be keeping coal and potatoe-sheds in Whitechapel.

Where on earth are the people who send conscience-money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer? Absence of income and conscience (at least towards such a vague mentor as the government financier) would of course prevent my ever sending him halves of notes for unpaid income tax. Did you ever know any one who did? Can you point out to me one single gentleman with a white waistcoat, a broad-brimmed hat and a watch and seals, and say—"There goes T. J. or L. B., who sent the Chancellor of the Exchequer fifty pounds yesterday on account of taxes unpaid." Yet these conscientious men must be somewhere or other. What are they like? I have a fanciful theory—founded on what basis I am, I confess, quite at a loss to tell—that the majority of these men of conscience are men with white waistcoats, broad-brimmed hats, watches, and seals; furthermore, that they all wear low shoes, and take snuff from massive golden boxes. They are all immensely rich, of course; and the conscience-dockets in their cheque-books are mingled with numerous others relating to donations to charitable institutions, police-court poor-boxes, and cases of real distress. I can fancy the entries in their diaries running somewhat thus "Attended board-meeting of orphan sympathisers at twelve; relieved the destitute at half-past twelve; gave away soup-tickets at one; flannels and coats at two; drew cheque for fifty pounds and enclosed it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as conscience money at three." I wonder how long after they have defrauded the revenue to any considerable extent, their conscience begins to prick them, and how long they battle with conscience, and hocus him, and smother him, and refuse to listen to his still small voice. I wonder when it is they are at last persuaded to make restitution, and how they do it—whether with the ineffable felicity of well-doing, or with the uneasy satisfaction of atoning by a partial disgorgement for a grievous roguery, or with the the tremour of detection, or the sullenness of self-reproach, or the horror of despair. Are the conscience-money senders, after all, not the white-waistcoated, low-shoed men I have figured to myself, but hard, stern, gaunt, grisly lawyers, bill discounters, bailiffs to great landlords, speculators, guardians, committee-men, trustees, and the like? Are they suddenly overtaken with such a sharp and quick remorse for the injuries they have inflicted on those over whom they have power, or who have trusted in them, for the widows they have been hard upon, and the orphans whose noses they have ground, that in sheer tremour and agony of mind they with their trembling hands adjust the salves of gold and plasters of bank-notes to the hidden sores of their hearts, and in a desperate hurry send tens and twenties and fifties all over the country; this to the widows' almshouse and this to the orphans' asylum; this to the water-company for unpaid water-rate; this to the gas-company for the falsified meter; this to the railway-company for having travelled in first-class carriages with second-class tickets, or exceeded the allowed quantity of luggage, or smoked in defiance of the by-laws; this to the Exchequer in part compensation of the abused commissioners and defrauded collectors of income tax? Whether I am at all right or all wrong in these surmisings, I imagine the payments of conscience-money are generally payments on account—on very small account—of the sums due to individuals or to government. I think if I had ten thousand a year, and a great many shares in a great many mines and railways, all purchased at a considerable discount, and all quoted, now, at a considerable premium; if I had a large house and many servants, and my aunt in Somersetshire had disinherited my disreputable brother Bob in my favour; if my brother Ned's children (he failed, poor fellow, shortly after I retired from the firm) were in a charity school, and Ned's widow (her dowry started us in business) taking in needle-work—if my last little ventures in slaves in Cuba, and Brummagem guns in Caffraria, and bowie-knives in Arkansas, and rum and brandy on the Guinea coast, had all been very successful I think, now and then, when I had begun to think that I was getting old, and that I had been a hard man, or that I had the gout, or a fit of indigestion, or the blues—that I could send the halves of a few notes to the Chanceller of the Exchequer as conscience-money:—reading the announcement of the enclosure in the next morning's *Times* would help down my tea and toast a little. I think, too, that I should like to see my name in a few subscribers' lists, and committee lists, and stewards for public dinner lists.

Where are the people who advertise children's cauls for sale? And where, more difficult to find still, are the people who buy them—ay, and give ten guineas for them? It has occurred to me sometimes, wandering through London, to lose my way, and in some unknown street in some little known neighbourhood to come suddenly upon a dingy shop, in the window of which was the announcement: "A child's caul to be sold here." But I never had courage to enter. I never had courage to ask to inspect the weird article, possessing, according to popular superstition, more occulty nautical powers than the famed egg-shells in which, unless broken by the cautious egg-spoon at the morning breakfast-table, the unholy witches sail about in yachting expeditions on their hidious sabbath. I had never the courage to wait till the unknown customer with the ten guineas arrived. He does arrive, I believe, to this day; but where he is I know not, neither where are the cauls or the children that are born with them. The places where they are on sale are to be sure published in the advertisement, but don't belive that the original proprietors of the cauls come from or live there. The only place where I could imagine a child's caul to be indigenous would be at a herbalist's, than which, with the solitary exception of a ladies' second-hand warehouse, I do not know a more mysterious and cloudy establishment.

There are two classes of people who, though their whereabouts is wrapped in much mystery, I am not very curious about. These are the writers of the cypher or puzzle advertisements, commencing some what in this style:—

"Fxm5obtlmstyivk6oZithhostmqglipTT55rgiolYD."

And secondly, the monoverbal advertisers—the Pickackafaxes, Boot-jacks, No hearthrug, How about X? and gentlemen of that style of literature. I don't think that much good would result to us or to anybody if we knew where those worthies were. Besides, they, and the makers of appointments, and the sayers of soft sayings and the talkers of drivelling nonsense in a newspaper, with forty thousand subscribers and goodness knows how many million readers, enter into the category I mean to descant upon some of these days when I ask, Where are the Ninnies?

Where are all the "perpetual commissioners for witnessing the deeds to be executed by married women?" The Lord Chancellor is perpetually appointing them; they have all curious names and addresses; but where are they? I never saw a perpetual commissioner, I never knew a married woman who was doomed to go through the awful ordeal of executing a deed and having it witnessed by one of these dread beings. Are they perpetually sitting, these commissioners? Do they never leave off witnessing the deeds I never saw? There is one Hugh *Harmer* Hallowpenny, dwelling at Bettwys-y-boyd, in Wales. Fancy a commissioner having to sit perpetually at Bettwys-y-boyd, to witness the execution of the deeds never, under any circumstances whatever, executed by the married women of that ilk?

Where are three-fourths of the barristers who are called to the bar? Do they practise, do they earn anything, does anybody ever see anything of them?

The gentlemen who have commissions signed by the Lord-Lieutenant, where are they? Where is the Court of Lieutenancy of London, and who belongs to it? I have seen a deputy-lieutenant at a levee, but I want to know where he is when he is at home; what he is lieutenant over, and why, and all about it?

I don't care where the dissolute Initials are. My private opinion is that if they are foolish enough to run away from home, their parents are well rid of them. I have a little curiosity to know where the people are who are to call in Bedford Row or Southampton Buildings, or Lincoln's Inn, in order that they may hear something to their advantage. I wonder what it is! My curiosity is checked by the knowledge that it will not be by any means to my advantage to find out; yet I can't give up reading this portion of the *Times* every morning, lest there should be by chance a stray notice hinting that a call of mine somewhere in the neighbourhood of the inns of court would be advantageous to me, or that there are some odd thousands of unclaimed stock or hundreds of unclaimed dividends standing in my name in the books of the Bank of England.

Where are the cases of real distress—the people who write the appeals to the benevolent—the daughters of beneficed clergymen—the widows of distinguished officers? I should like to know how many of these cases are indeed in real distress, and how many are as near as first cousins to the honourable society of begging letter writers.

Where are the "Lord Mayor's swordbearer's young man," and the "Lord Mayor's trumpeter's young man," and the "water-bailiff's young man," when officially engaged, and what are they like when not officially clothed? I wonder whether I ever dined at Greenwich with the waterbailiff's young man. Where are the yeoman of the guard, and the marshalmen, and the sergeant taumpeters, and the persuivants-at-arms, when there are no coronation or marriage processions, no openings of the House, no state visits to the Opera? Do they wear in private life those resplendent crimson and gold doublets, those symmetrical trunk hose, those historical but hideous little hats with the red and white roses? Where are they? Where are the innumerable mourning coaches in long clothes that followed the Duke of Wellington's funeral the year before last? If there were another state funeral, would they come out again?

Where are all the thousands of Ladies of Glasgow, Abstainers of Lambeth, and Members of the Primitive Church of Bermondsey, who sign there so many thousand names to petitions for the redress of almost every imaginable worldly grievance laid on the tables of the Houses of Parliament every night in the session? Where are the people who get up those petitions, and the people who write them? And tell me, O tell me more than all, where are those petitions themselves at this present time?

Where are they? And who answers where? And where, by the by, are all the echoes that have been perpetually answering where, ever since people began to make frothy speeches? Where, again, are the people who read frothy speeches when they *are* made and reported? Where are the "perhaps too partial friends" who have persuaded so many authors to publish? Did they know what they were at when they took those courses? Where are nine-tenths of the books so persuaded into existence? Do the friends read them until they are all imbecile together? Where is the Blank, this——who has been the subject of all those verses? What does Blank think of them? Is he as tired of them as I am, or as you are of me?

Still, where are they? Where are, or is, that noun of multitude signifying many, the Public? What sort of a public is it? Is it the "enlightened British," the "impatient-of-taxation," the "generous," the "impartial," the "discriminating," the "indignant," the "exacting," the "ungrateful?" Have these publics any consanguinuity with the "many-headed monster," the "mob," the "swinish multitude," the "masses," the "populace," the "million?" Has this public anything to do with the Republic, and how much? Is this the public that has so loud a voice, and so strong an opinion upon public topics, and a public service for the advantage of which all our statesmen are so particularly anxious? Where is this highly-favoured, highly-privileged, much-cared-for, much belauded, much abused, always talked of, never seen public? I observe that it is never present when it is the subject of a joke at the theatre; which is always perceived to be a hit at some other public richly deserving it, and not present. Is the public composed of the two or three thousand weak-minded individuals who take Billierson's Liver Pills, and Muley Moloch's Treasures of the Oasis, and Timour the Tartar's Medicated Cream? Are the people who read the Reverend Boanerges Blunderbuss's Wickedness of Washing proved by Prophecy the public? Is it the public that believes in the Mission, and Divinity, and Angelic Nature of Thomas Towser, ex-shoemaker and prophet, who renounces cleanliness and predicts the speedy destruction of the world and the advent of the Millennium every Thursday and every Sunday throughout the year, at the east end of London?

I should like to be informed, if you have no objection, where are the rogues who put red lead into my cayenne pepper; venetian red, fuller's earth, and bad starch into my cocoa; chicory, burnt beans, and chopped hay into my coffee; prussian blue, gummed and varnished sloe-leaves, emerald green, and bits of birch brooms in my tea; chalk, water, calves' and horses' brains into my milk; alum, gypsum, and dead men's bones into my bread; sand and clay into my sugar; cabbage leaves, lettuce leaves, hay, and brown paper into my tobacco and cigars; glass into my snuff; devil's dust, rotten thread, and evil odours into my clothes; cotton into my silk handkerchiefs; cast iron into my razors; charcoal into my lead pencils; bad brandy, sloe juice, and logwood into my port wine; turpentine, mastic, and water into my gin; pyroligneous and oxalic acids into my pickle jar; ground sealing wax and pounded sprats into my anchovy sauce; treacle, salt, coculus indicus, and laudanum into my porter; dogs, cats, and horses into my sausages; and drowned puppies and kittens into my mutton pies. Where are they, the great tribe of Adulterators?—the scoundrels who put villainous nastinesses into wholesome food. Mr. Accum may have warned us that there is "death in the pot;" the *Lancet* may have sent forth its commissioners to analyse samples of teas and sugars; a miscreant may be detected once in four years or so, filling up cases of preserved meat with the vilest offal, and neatly packing the interior of forage trusses of hay with shavings, stones, and dead lambs; these hang-dogs—who have in their murderous frauds endeavoured to send out death and disease with the fleets and armies of England—may have their names gibbeted (in a quiet, gentlemanly manner) once or twice in a session during a languid debate in the golden House of Lords;—but where *are* they? There is another public whose whereabout I am exceedingly anxious to find out,—the virtuously "indignant" public,—the public that applauds so vehemently in the galleries of criminal courts,—that "with difficulty are restrained from tearing to pieces" notorious criminals, on their emerging from Bow-street after their examination and committal for trial. Now, nothing would please me so much as to introduce *this* public, the virtuous and indignant public, to the villainous and adulterating public; and 'gin a public meet a public putting red lead into pepper, or sloe-leaves into tea, or offal into hay—and 'gin a public beat a public, and kick a public, and pelt a public, it seems to me that the two publics would be very appropriately brought together.

Where are the people who "go about saying things?" *I* never go about saying things about other people; yet other people are always going about saying things about me. They say (I merely adduce myself as an embodyment of anybody), that I have a wife alive in Bermuda, and that I ill-treat the Mrs. Present Writer, alive and resident with me in England, dreadfully. They say I don't pay my rent, and that I have invested fifty-five thousand pounds in the French Funds. They say that my plate is all pawned, and that bailiffs in livery wait at my table. They say that I am about to invade England with ninety thousand men next week; and that I was here disguised as a Lascar crossing-sweeper, last Tuesday, reconnoitering. They say I have taken to drinking; that I can't paint any more pictures; and that I have written myself out; that I lost four thousand pounds on the last Chester Cup; that I have exercised a sinister influence over the foreign policy of the country, opened despatch-boxes, and tampered with despatches. They say I eat an ounce-and-a-half of opium every day, and that Blims wrote my last pamphlet on Electoral Reform. They say I am going to become lessee of her Majesty's Theatre; that I set my house on fire ten years ago; that I am the "Septimus Brown" who was taken into custody in the last gambling house razzia; that I have a share in the French loan; that I have presented a gold snuff-box to the ex-beadle of St. Clement Danes; that I have murdered my aunt, my cousin, and my brother-in-law years before the commission of the crime for which I am now condemned to death; that I am an Atheist; that I am a Jesuit; that my father was hanged; that I am illicitly related to royalty; that I am to be the new governor of Fellow Jack Island; and that I cut Thistlewood's head off. Now, where are the people who say all these things about me, about you, about kings, queens, princes, and chandlers' shopkeepers? *You* don't "go about" saying such things; *I* don't go about saying them; yet somebody goes about saying them. Where is your somebody and my somebody? Where are they?

Where are the Parties in the City to whom your money-lender is always obliged to apply to obtain the money he lends you? Where is the party who does not like the last name on the bill, and would prefer an additional name? Where is the Other Party, the only implacable party, who won't hear of any delay in your being sued, sold up, and arrested? Where is the Third Party, who is always obliged to be consulted, "squared," spoken to; who always holds the bill, and won't give it up; who was so unfortunately present when your friend wished to mention that little matter privately to the other party, and who consequently prevented its satisfactory adjustment? Where is he? I ask again, where is he?

Where is the "gentleman" who has called for us during our absence from home; but who returns no more than the hat, umbrella, and thermometer which he is supposed to have taken away from the entrance hall? Where is the gentleman for whom the silk-lined overcoat, or the patent leather boots were made, but whom they did not fit; which is the sole reason of their being offered to us at so reduced a rate? Where is that unflinching friend of the auctioneer, a gentleman who has such a number and such a variety of articles of property—from ready-furnished freehold shooting-boxes, to copies of Luther's Bible—and who is always going abroad, or is lately deceased? Where is the lady who is always relinquishing housekeeping, and is so strenuously anxious to recommend her late cook or housekeeper? Whereabouts, I wonder, are the two pounds per week which can with facility be realised by painting on papier mâché, or by ornamental leather work? Where is the fortune that is so liberally offered for five shillings? Where are the smart young men who want a hat? Where are all the bad writers whom the professors of penmanship in six lessons are so anxious to improve? Where are the fifty thousand cures warranted to have been effected by De Pompadour's Flour of Haricoes? Where are all the wonderfully afflicted people who suffered such excruciating agonies for several years, and were at last relieved and cured by two boxes of the pills, or two bottles of the mixture; and who order, in a postscript, four dozen of each to be sent to them immediately, for which they enclose postage stamps? Where are the gentlemen of good education, who offer five hundred thanks for government appointments, legally transferable? Where are the other gentlemen who have the government appointments, and do transfer them legally, and accept the thanks, and keep the inviolable secrecy, which is always to be observed, and where, WHERE, I say, are the Government appointments which are "legally transferable"?

Where are the First-rate Men, the Rich city Men, the Twenty Thousand Pound Men, who are sure to "come into" every new project the moment it is fairly launched? Where are the buyers of all those eligible investments—the partakers (for five hundred pounds down) in fortune-making patents for articles in universal demand? Whereabouts in the daily, evening, or weekly papers, am I to find the enthusiastically laudatory criticisms of new novels (such as "A delightful work."—*Times.* "The best novel of the day,"—*Chronicle.* "An admirable book."—*Examiner.* "Worthy of Fielding."—*Globe*) appended to the booksellers' advertisements? Where are the purchasers of the cerulean neck-ties with crimson and gold bars, the death's-head shirts, the pea-green gloves that we see displayed in certain hosiers' shops? Where are the libraries which would be incomplete without nearly all the new books criticised in the weekly papers?—and which, of course, have got them? Where are those heriditary bondsmen, who to free themselves must strike the blow; where is the blow to be struck, and how are the bondsmen to strike it?

One questiom more, and I have done. Where are all the people whom we are to know some of these days? Where is the dear friend to whom, ten years hence, we shall recount what an atrocious villain our dear friend of to-day turned out to be? Where are they all hidden—the new connections we shall form, quite forgetting our present ties of blood and friendship? Where are the wives unknown, uncourted yet; the children unborn, unthought of, who are to delight or grieve us? Where are the after years that may come, and where is all that they may, and all that we already know they must, bring?

LONDON GAMBLING HOUSES.

(From the Times, March 24th.)

THE love of the chase, which distinguishes the English country gentleman, seems to follow him within the walls of Parliament. In the open air the object of his sport is anything that will outstrip his hounds, or baffle his aim, or detect the false colours of his artificial fly. Indoors it is one day the corrupt voter, another day the trafficker in places, and to-day, as it happens, the professional gambler and his unfortunate victim. Every body is asking for an object, and, as it is not in everybody's power, or to everybody's taste, to spend life within scent of a fox, or in expectation of a covey of birds, the common nuisances and wild animals of the moral creation are supplanting these of the field. Last night the Attorney-General invited the House of Commons to assist in beating up gambling-houses to rather more purpose than has heretofore been done. What takes place now when these strongholds are forced he described so well, that one might almost fancy he had been present on some such occasion. In certain streets there are houses, much like other houses, so ordinary and unobtrusive that a ring at the bell seems sufficient to admit any gentlemen, if not to the family fireside, at least to the presence of the master. But these peaceable residences, like usurpers with coats of mail under their cambric and frills, have barricades of oak and iron sufficient to give half-an-hour's work to a regiment of sappers and miners. When axes, sledge-hammers, and crowbars have at length done their work, instead of a ferocious banditti, the police find a party of gentlemen sitting round a supper-table, looking about as harmless as a well-bred Englishmen always ought to do. The intruders find no more signs of gambling than of coining, or forging, or illicit distilling, or any other illegal occupation. However, on the information received, or on the evidence of barricaded doors, they bring their men before the magistrates. The law is so well understood that the hearing is a joke. The gentlemen give false names and addresses. The police are obliged to confess that they found no instruments of gaming, and the case is dismissed. This is not a creditable state of things. It renders law ridiculous, for either there should be no such forcible captures, no such solemn hearings and publication of names and addresses, or the process should be gone through to some actual purpose. The Attorney-General takes the latter alternative. He proposes to give effect to the capture by enabling the magistrate to select from the crowd of gentlemen brought before him some for prosecution, and others to be witnesses; and, as a matter of course, he asks that it shall be an offence to give a false name and address. It is assumed that there will always be private information sufficient to indicate the keeper of the house, and that, if the tongues of his dupes can only be untied, he can be convicted and punished.

Very well. This is very pretty amusement; and now that gentlemen are giving up the preservation of game, and the Admiralty the search for Sir John Franklin, there is a promise of sport in the Attorney-General's measure. But, then, as the sport will be expensive, troublesome, and after all, rather difficult, there must be new packs of policemen paid out of the rates, and costly prosecution—all for what? For the suppression of gambling—a taste which a man can indulge whenever he pleases, and nearly as much as in one place as in another. England is the most gambling country in the world, except perhaps, the United States. The gambling of Baden and other continental cities, where Grand Dukes make their profit upon it, and where it is an institution of the country, is nothing compared with the gambling of England, which keeps up the puritanical pretence of forbidding gambling altogether. But where is English gambling, and what is it? In this country we gamble in the Mart and on the Exchange. Our gambling is not so much that of the young as of the old; and it is done not with the splendour, the riot, and the intoxication of the so-called "Hell," but seriously and soberly, as befits an Englishman. The country parson, the schoolmaster, the hard-working, self-denying small tradesman, writes to a broker and risks the savings of his life and the fortunes of his children on an undertaking of which he knows no more than he can know of the next turn of a die, and brings his family to poverty and degradation. That is gambling, and there is no law, nor can there be a law, to prevent it. A London stock-jobber receives an order from some one, whom he just knows to exist, and whom he ascertains to belong to a respectable family, to buy £30,000 in some speculative line. The shares fall; there ensues a "difference" of some £5,000 against the purchaser at the account, and father, mother, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters—all are ruthlessly plundered to save from exposure a "victim" who never had a farthing that he could rightly call his own. That is English gambling,—one from out of many forms in vogue among us decorous, conscientious, sensible, well-behaved people. Some engineer puts up some attorney to a capital "dodge," by which a fortune may be made in the share-market in such a line, and the attorney communicates the secret to some half-dozen squires, and those half-dozen squires indoctrinate their spiritual pastors and chief tenant-farmers in the secret of sudden wealth, and they all go into the share market together, and force up their line. But the battle is against all England, and against every prudent calculation and reasonable belief, and soon the "capital dodge" tumbles to the ground like a pack of cards, the engineer "hoists with his own petard," and attorneys, squires, parsons, and farmers fall in one common ruin; some are gazetted, some fly the country, some are sold up, some have their livings sequestrated, and some come on their friends to make up their deficiency, and go on as if nothing were the matter. Such is English gambling.

We will confess that when we have heard of such domestic calamities, and of the years of deprivation and misery caused by the sudden act of some wrong-headed man, who had nothing to stake but the inheritance of an honourable name, we have sometimes wished that the ordinary gambling "Hell," with its apparatus of dice, rouge-et-noir, roulette, and the billiard table, were even less discouraged than it now is, and that gambling might be gambling, a "Hell" a "Hell," and a blackleg a blackleg. Why is the Legislature to be applying all its mighty powers to prevent foolish young lords from entering night after night into company where they will be permitted to lose I O U's to the extent of their expectations or the "governor's" squeezability? The remedy rests with the parents; for, if they will persist in paying for their sons, there always will be men ready to speculate on that fact, and an opportunity will be found for getting at the son, even if every gaming-house in St. James' were to be razed to the ground. The spectacle of young gentlemen consigned to utter ruin and disgrace is terrible enough; all spectacles are terrible; but it is far better that a young gentleman should be made a spectacle than that he should be propped up and buoyed up at the expense of his relations, and kept in a position to repeat his heartless experiments on the weakness of his friends. It is far better that a man should go about stamped as a blackleg, and pointed at wherever he goes as a frequenter of gambling-houses, and so bankrupt in character as not to have credit for a sovereign, than that—thanks to a costly police—he should be uncontaminated with rouge-et-noir and such vulgar games, and should be in a condition to write to a London broker and order him to purchase £100,000 consols for the next account, when he really has not sixpence in his pocket. Indeed there is so much folly and vice in the nature of us all, that we all have our wild oats to sow, and there is hardly a man who might not be wiser for losing a few sovereigns with a foolish bet or a throw of the dice. We are not for legalising "Hells;" we are not for allowing such public scenes as there are at Baden and other German towns; we would leave gambling under the stigma which properly attaches to it under our laws. We would do more; for we would hunt out the seducer and punish him as he deserves. But certainly there is a limit to the crusade, and it may somewhat abate our zeal to reflect that we cannot really extinguish gambling, and that the worst gambling in this country is not that of the "Hell," but that of the share-market. In fact, we are a nation of gamblers, and the vice is far too deep in our nature to be eradicated by a vigilant police. The pious gentlemen who are urging on the siege of the gambling-houses are fighting, not against a few scoundrels, but against a national failing that enjoys a thousand opportunities better than the dice-box. They may as well hope to extinguish suicide by surrounding the tops of the Monument and our other columns with iron railings as to extinguish gambling by closing the doors of No. 4 in this street and No. 20 in that. It is the genius of speculation itself that must be discouraged and disgraced; and that once done, public opinion will soon close the doors of a few private "Hells."

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AUX FRERES PROVENCAUX.—Café Restaurant de Paris, 491, George-street North, 491, opposite the Temple of Fashion. Messrs. BUDIN and MELLON beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public to visit their New Establishment of Café Restaurant, which will be found to be kept quite in the Parisian style. As regard the cooking and attendance, it is at present impossible to be surpassed in Sydney.
ERNEST BUDIN and MELLON.
P.S.—Dinners, picnics, and luncheons executed on the shortest notice, and sent to any part of the town.
Aux Frères Provencaux.
Café Restaurant de Paris, 491, George-street, 491,
Opposite the Temple of Fashion.
FIXED PRICES.
BREAKFAST—at 1s. 6d.
1 cup coffee with milk, bread and butter
Or 1 ditto chocolate, with bread and butter
DINNERS—at 3s. 6d.
2 plates
1 dessert
Half bottle wine
Bread at discretion
DINNERS—at 5s.
3 plates
1 hors d'œuvres
1 dessert
Half bottle wine
Bread at discretion
DINNERS—at 8s.
2 hors d'œuvres
1 soup, choice
3 plates, ditto
1 entremets, ditto
2 desserts
Half bottle fine wine
Bread at discretion
Dinners always ready, at the choice on the bill of fare.
ERNEST BUDIN and MELLON.

THE CRAVEN HOTEL, Craven-street, Strand, by Trafalgar-square, London.—The above Hotel will be found centrally situated, and well adapted to the comfort of families and gentlemen returning to England. It partakes of the conveniences of the great thoroughfares, combined with the quiet of a private street, and presents an equal facility of access to the city, the west end, and to all the railways.—N.B. The Australian papers will be found on the tables.

MESSRS. H. I. and D. NICOLL'S celebrated CLOTHING.—The unusually large consignment of first-class Clothing for the present season, lately received from the celebrated house of Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll, Court Tailors, Paletot Patentees, Regent-street, London, comprising all the latest and most fashionable novelties in winter garments; waterproofs, youths' clothing, &c., with those kinds already so favourably known in the last parcel—may now be had from the Agent, WM. JOINER, (late Stone and Holle), 226, George-street, (opposite the Commercial Bank.)

RICHARD SWETE and Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, and General Importers, beg to give notice to their customers and the public, that they have removed their counting-house to the Stores, No. 11, Margaret-place, near the Hunter River Steam Wharf, where they are prepared to supply Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c. of the finest quality on most reasonable terms.

TO NEW ARRIVALS.—STORAGE.—The undersigned store boxes at 1s. per box per month, and give a printed receipt for their safe keeping for 2 years. Money advanced on all portable property, at the lowest rate of interest. Sales by auction daily. W. G. and A. MOORE. Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,—established 14 years.

BILLIARD TABLES, solid or otherwise, to suit all climates—Imperial Petrosian or Slate Table.—Messrs. THURSTON and CO., Manufacturers by appointment to Her Majesty, 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, caution their friends and the public against spurious imitations of their tables, lately advertised by men professing to have left their establishment. They beg to say they have not parted with any of their workmen whose services were worth retaining. N.B.—14, Catherine-street, Strand, is the only house where Thurston's Tables can be obtained. Messrs. T. and Co. are the Patentees of the improved Vulcanised Cushions, which retain their elasticity in the coldest climates; also, Manufacturers of the Centrical Revolving Lamp, the best light ever constructed for Billiard Tables. Agents for Melbourne—Messrs. DEVAS, ROUTLEDGE, and Co.; Agent for Sydney Mr. THOMAS PALMER, 39 Yurong-street, behind the University

AXLETREE BLOCKS! AXLETREE BLOCKS!! AXLETREE BLOCKS!!!—Now on Sale, 500 axletree blocks, with boxes complete; and a quantity of Whitechapel spring carts, with patent axletrees, with three springs; also on hand a lot of pole drays, horse drays, and carts, 100 pairs cart springs, at 1s. per lb. EDWARD WALTON, two doors from the Jew's Harp, Brickfield-hill. P.S.—Ten thousand carriage bolts, of various sizes. One large spring furniture van for sale.

PATENT SELF ADJUSTING TRUSSES.—SALMON, ODY, and Co. most respectfully inform the public that their Patent Self Adjusting Trusses afford more ease and security for the relief of HERNIA than any other instrument for the purpose. They will answer for right or left side, requiring no under-strap or any galling bandage. Persons in the country are requested to send the circumference of the Body, one inch below the hips.
CAUTION.—As many mercenary Druggists are vending an inferior article, purchasers are requested to observe that SALMON, ODY, and Co., 292, Strand, London, is marked upon the leather case.
Storekeepers supplied on moderate terms.

TO MERCHANTS, AGENTS, and Masters of Vessels, Coasters, or others.—JOHN LORD, Lighterman, &c., is at all times prepared to supply ballast, boats, punts, and every requisite for the conveyance of cargo, ballast, powder, and water tanks for the conveyance of water, more reasonable than any other parties.
All orders left at the residence of J. L., adjoining the old Watch house, Harrington-street, or at the office of I. D. NICHOLS, Licensed Shipping Agent, Marine Hotel, Lower George-street, will be punctually attended to.
Ships loaded at the shortest notice.

Lighterage at the following prices, viz.—	s.	d.
Stone ballast, per ton, alongside ship	3	9
Ditto ditto ditto, on deck	4	7
Lightering, dead weight or coals, without detention, from 20 tons upwards	3	0

IRON HOUSES and STORE.—For Sale, Hemming's patent corrugated iron houses, each containing three and five rooms. Also, an iron store, with three rooms attached; dimensions 23 feet by 33 feet. These buildings consist of timber frames, the walls and roofs are of galvanized corrugated iron; they are entirely put together with iron screws and bolts, and may be put up by any inexperienced person in a few hours, every part having been carefully fitted, numbered, and lettered. The buildings are in every respect complete, and in convenient packages for shipment or for sending up country.
For plans and further particulars apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO.—Counting-house, 474, George-street.

NOTICE.—To Persons travelling to Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst.—Mr. JOHN PERRY, Coach Proprietor of Penrith, respectfully begs to announce to the inhabitants of the Western districts and the public generally, that passengers proceeding to any of the above localities will be conveyed every evening (Sunday excepted) from Sydney to Parramatta by Mr. John Hilt's coach, and from thence to Penrith by J. P.'s Superior safe and commodious conveyance, proceeding on to Hartley and Bathurst every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
BOOKING OFFICES—Watt's, Spread Eagle, George-street, Sydney
Peyton's, Australian Arms, Parramatta
The Commercial Hotel, Penrith
Mahony's, Albion Inn, Hartley, and
Handsard's, Royal Oak Inn, Bathurst.

NEW REVELATIONS.—Communications given by inspiration of God, from the year 1822, to the year 1846, containing various Prophecies concerning the nations. Also, Revelations on the difficult points of Scripture doctrine in the Old and New Testaments.
May be had at Mr. Moore's, Bookseller, George-street, and at George Quinlan's, Parramatta-street, near the Newtown Road.
N.B.—This is the first time of this work being brought so prominently before the public.
"When he the spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth, and show you things to come."—John xvi. 13.

A. TORNING and SON, Plumbers, Painters, and Glaziers, Oil and Colourmen, Lower George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf, and Macquarie-place, Sydney. Force, lift, bilge, and main pumps made and repaired; water-closets for ships and private houses supp[lied] and fitted; ships supplied with oil, turps, white lead, and colours, on moderate terms. Old fittings purchased. Licensed Plumbers to the City Corporation.

To the Passengers of the Queen of the South.
GREAT NOVELTY FROM THE DIGGINGS.—JOHN HYAMS, Practical Lapidary, Working Jeweller, and Seal Engraver, begs to acquaint the gentry and inhabitants of Sydney, that he has a beautiful assortment of brooches, bracelets, &c., cut from the pebbles, crystal, quartz, &c., from the various diggings. All kinds of stones, gems, malachite, &c., cut and polished on the premises. Parties desirous of sending home presents could not find a greater novelty. N.B.—Jewellery repaired at one hour's notice. 6, Park-street (near George-street, Sydney).

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 253, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, in the best London style by Mr. HUGH PATERSON (of London), Surgeon-dentist 220, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. At home from 10 till 4.

LEECHES.—Fine healthy Leeches. W. T. PINHEY, Parramatta-street.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS of all descriptions, adapted to the capacities of young children, at SMITH and GARDINER'S.

MAP OF SYDNEY, beautifully coloured and in case, 5s., at SMITH and GARDINER'S.

THE PATENT LEDGER.—SMITH and GARDINER beg respectfully to call the attention of the managers of banks, merchants, solicitors, &c. to their Account Books, which are manufactured of first-class paper, bound with patent flexible backs, in Russian calf, basil, &c., and warranted to open perfectly flat; so that the inner columns may be used with comfort, and without danger of the joints or sections giving way. They are paged by a machine of ingenious and novel construction, which produces a clear and bold figure, of unequalled regularity, impossible to be obtained by the ordinary machines.
Contracts taken for the supply of large establishments; or tenders given for any particular book or set of books.
S. and G. being paper-makers' agents, are in a position to supply every description of stationery at prices unprecedented.
232, Pitt-street, June 28, 1854.

PLATE Glass and Shop Fronts.—GEORGE L. WILSON and CO., late of Royal Hotel Stores, having removed to the premises lately occupied by the Sydney Sugar Company, Bathurst-street, are, by arrangements completed in England, enabled to offer peculiar advantages for the improvement of shop fronts, glazed with the best plate glass. References to fronts already imported. GEORGE L. WILSON and CO., Sugar Company's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

TO PAINTERS in Town and Country.—The best washed Whiting at 11s. per cwt. by the cask; also a superior assortment of graining tools, steel combs, and ultramarine blue and green of the best quality, at 3s. 6d. per lb., with a good assortment of paperhangings, oils, and colours, at STUART'S Depôt, No. 23, Hunter-street.

TO CAPITALISTS and others.—A sure and lucrative investment.—To be disposed of, by private contract, the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, &c., of a Fancy Business, situate in one of the principal streets of Sydney, and doing a good trade, which may be greatly extended. The present proprietor is compelled to give up business in consequence of ill health. All particulars may be known by addressing TRADE, *Herald* Office.

CANDLE LAMPS and CANDLES.—THOMAS GARTON and CO., beg to announce the receipt of (8) Six Cases of Candle Lamps, comprising some of the most elegant goods yet imported. Also, Candles of a very superior description in every size. Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.—JOHN ELLIS, of 99, King-street, and 275, Pitt-street, returns his most sincere thanks to his many patrons, for the increased demands made on him at both places of business, during the past week. J. E. begs leave to impress on his customers that he is continually on the alert to obtain articles suitable to their demands, and therefore he will be always in a position to supply them with the most fashionable articles at the lowest remunerative profits.
John Ellis, deeming it utterly superfluous to enlarge on the well known fact of the superiority of the Australian wool, of which such splendid garments are made by the Paris and London tailors, would not have insulted the understanding of the public by supposing them to be ignorant of it.
J. Ellis has only one reason for referring to the celebrated Australian wools, viz., that he is a great exporter of them, and that he receives them again direct from England from the best West of England factories, in order that he may get them made up by good colonial tailors, thereby producing a much better article than garments made from colonial wool and foreign workmanship.
JOHN ELLIS, Wholesale and Retail Clothier and Outfitter, No. 99, King-street, and 275, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOAF SUGAR! Down again!! Old Price!!!—The undersigned being an extensive holder of Loaf Sugar, begs to inform heads of families, country storekeepers, and others, that he is determined to clear out the whole of his stock by the close of the present month. He will, therefore, sell any quantity, from a Single Loaf to Twenty Tons, at 4½d. (fourpence halfpenny) per lb. Be in time, and make your purchases. Goods delivered in any part of Sydney or suburbs.
On Sale, at Sydney Tea and Grocery Warehouse, Number One, Park-street. WILLIAM ALLEN, Proprietor.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!—It is a fact worthy of consideration that there are so many deleterious compounds sold under the name of Coffee, that the confidence of the public in the tradesmen is entirely destroyed; it is, however, acknowledged by some of the best judges in this city that the article sold by the undersigned is the purest and most aromatic Coffee sold in Sydney, may be had in any quantity, or packed in tins. On Sale at WILLIAM ALLEN'S, Number One, Park-street.

COMPLETE VICTORY!—SMITH and GARDINER'S Elastic Steel Pens, which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are now adopted by the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of Sydney, besides some of the most eminent counsel, the reverend the clergy, and the national schools. Their cheapness and popularity may induce unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article; the public are therefore cautioned. To be had only at the Educational Depository, 232, Pitt-street. The Bank Pen, per box of one gross, 1s. 9d. School Pen, M, 1s. 9d. School Pen, F, 2s. Ledger Pen, 3s. Office Pen, 3s. The accommodating Pen-holder, which fits any pen, 5s. 6d. per gross. SMITH and GARDINER.

FRENCH BLANKETS.—PUISSANT and KRESSER have just received, ex Fleur du Sud, (3) three bales of French Blankets, the first imported into the colony; they are manufactured from the pure merino wool, of the finest quality, and possess three great desiderations, viz., extreme softness and elasticity, a peculiar fine texture (both sides being precisely the same), and the warmth of two ordinary blankets. They will be found worthy of inspection, and can only be procured at LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street, on the site of the old Bank of New Wales.

CHOICE BOOKS, just landed, ex Granite City.—
The Monuments of Nineveh, from drawings made on the spot, by Austen Henry Layard, illustrated in one hundred folio plates
A second Series of the Monuments of Nineveh, including Bas Reliefs from the Palace of Sennacherib, and Bronzes from the Ruins of Nimroud, seventy-one beautiful lithographic plates, oblong folio
The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains, by Roderick Impey Murchison, Edward de Verneuil, and Count Alexander Von Keyserling, in 2 vols. Vol. 1, Geology; vol. 2, Palæontology. Palæontology—This elaborate work is illustrated with coloured maps, plates, sections, &c., royal quarto
Collections towards a History of Pottery and Porcelain, by Joseph Marryatt, coloured plates and woodcuts
The Book of Common Prayer, richly bound in antique calf, and in morocco, enriched with beautiful initial letters, borders, decorated title pages, &c. An exceedingly choice book
Boswell's Life of Johnson, including the Tour to the Hebrides, by the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, a new edition, with much additional matter, with portraits. London, 1853
Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A., with personal reminiscences of Mrs. Bray, with numerous illustrations from his works
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, translated by Edward William Lane, with six hundred beautiful woodcuts from the graceful pencil of William Harvey, one handsome volume
Moore's Poetical Works, complete in one volume, cloth, and in morocco, elegant
Byron's Works, complete in one volume, cloth, and in morocco, elegant
Specimens of the British Poets, with biographical and critical notices, and an Essay on English Poetry, by Thomas Campbell
Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest till the death of Lord Mansfield, 2 vols.
Southey's Book of the Church, 1 vol.
The Works of Quintus Horatius Flaccus; illustrated chiefly from the remains of ancient art, with a life, by the Reverend Henry Hart Milliman. This is an extremely beautiful book
The Court Album for 1854, containing twelve portraits of the Female Aristocracy
Church Needlework, with practical remarks on its arrangement and preparation, by Miss Lambert, illustrated by engravings
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with Notes by the Rev. H. H. Milman, 6 vols.
Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, second series, 3 vols.
Original Treatises, dating from the 12th to 18th centuries, on the Arts of Painting in Oil, Miniature, Mosaic, and on Glass; of Gilding, Dyeing, and the Preparation of Colours and Artificial Gems, &c., &c., by Mrs. Merrifield, in 2 vols.
Principles of Geology, or the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants considered as illustrative of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S.; ninth and entirely revised edition, illustrated with maps, plates, and woodcuts; London, 1853.
A Manual of Elementary Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; new edition, illustrated with 500 woodcuts.
Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., on the Theological parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.
A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Bishop of Exeter, twenty-first edition.
A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, by Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter; eight edition.
Essays from the *Times*, being a Selection from the literary papers which have appeared in that journal. Sixth thousand. London, 1854. Price, 5s.
The Forty-Five. By Lord Mahon. New edition, 1853. Price, 4s.
Guizot on the Causes of the Success of the English Revolutions, 1640—1688.
The latest number of the Quarterly Review.
Nautical Almanacks, 1854-5-6-7.
To be continued.
WOOLCOTT and CLARKE,
555, George-street, Sydney, next Bank of Australasia.

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING BAZAAR, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney.
PETER and WILLIAM DEAN respectfully invite their numerous customers and the public generally to inspect their Warehouses and Show Rooms, as they are, on the whole, the most extensive, and contain the largest and most varied stock of General House Furnishing in the colonies. One department is exclusively devoted to
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
In rosewood and walnut, and consists of handsome Cheffoniers, with mirror backs, panel, and marble tops; Loo, Occasional, and Card Tables; Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Tete-a-tete, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, What-nots, Canterburys, Devonports, Cabinets, Work and Fancy Tables, and a large stock of Chimney and Pier Mirrors.
Other departments contain pedestal and enclosed Sideboards, single and winged Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Cheffoniers, Telescope Tables of various sizes, Oblong, Circular, and Square Loo Tables, Dining Tables, Pembroke and Tea Tables, sets of six, eight, ten, and twelve Hair-seated Chairs, Easy Chairs, Sofas, and Couches; Washstands, Toilet Tables, with and without marble tops; Dressing-glasses in every size and shape; Pianos, Music Stools and Stands, Children's Carriages, Writing Desks, Dressing-cases, &c.
THE BEDSTEAD DEPARTMENT
Contains four-post Mahogany and Cedar State Bedsteads, Iron four-post Tester, Duchess, French, Tent, Portable, and Crib, with musquito curtains, feather beds, hair and straw mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.
Blankets, white and coloured; Sheets, Pillow-slips, Towels, Counterpanes, Marcella Quilts, and every article requisite for furnishing.
Druggets, Velvet Pile Carpets, Kidderminster and Dutch Carpets, Venetian and Hemp Carpets.
Carpets planned and made on the shortest notice.
China and India Matting and Mats in all widths, patterns, and colours.
☞ Direct Importers from the English and Foreign Manufacturers.
P. and W. DEAN beg to assure those who are about to make purchases, that every article sold by them is of a superior make and material, and the high reputation they have attained, both for quality, style, and cheapness, will still be supported by supplying the best and most substantial articles at the lowest prices, for which they can be manufactured or imported.
Each article being priced in plain figures, buyers who are no judges of furniture are thus put on a level with those who are.
Terms Cash. Goods delivered free.
Lists of prices and designs sent to any part of the colonies.
☞ Note the address—
DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
City Theatre, Market-street.

1 WHO clothes the Million daily from his door
Dispensing freely, his exhaustless store?
JOHN ELLIS.
2 Who sells to growing boys of sense,
A handsome vest for eighteen pence?
JOHN ELLIS.
3 Who! when old trousers they deplore,
Supplies a pair for shillings four?
JOHN ELLIS.
4 Who! good silk neck ties now is willing
To sell to all at price one shilling?
JOHN ELLIS.
5 Who! overcoats both strong and sound,
Supplies to man for just one pound?
JOHN ELLIS.
6 Who! when we are on digging bent,
Will serve us with the cheapest tent?
JOHN ELLIS.
7 Who! blankets, rugs, and travelling gear,
Will furnish for us, never fear?
JOHN ELLIS.
8 Who! fur coats sells the best e'er seen,
To fit all men from three eighteen?
JOHN ELLIS.
9 Who! in this city's sure to thrive,
Who sells black coats at one pound five?
JOHN ELLIS.
10 Who! should an article fail to please,
The pleasure of exchange will seize?
JOHN ELLIS.
11 Who! scorning trouble altogether,
Serving the public in all weather?
JOHN ELLIS.
12 Who! ne'er refuses pound or shilling,
But to take both is always willing?
JOHN ELLIS,
Wholesale and Retail Clothier and Outfitter, No. 99, King, and 275, Pitt, streets, Sydney.

WINTER DRESSES.
COOK and COMPANY, Waterloo-place, are prepared with every description of Winter Dresses of the newest and most elegant designs and superior fabric, viz.—
Embroidered flounced French merino dresses
Embroidered fronts French merino robes
Embroidered 15 flounced tweed dresses
Tweed bayadere robes
Alpacca ditto ditto
Rich silk and wool tartans
Entirely new printed cashmere bayadere robes
Rich printed cashmere dresses
Handsome dark de laines, 12 yards, at 6s. 9d. dress
French merinos, double twills, cobourgs, alpaccas, gala plaids, &c., &c.
☞ The new Buildings, 216, George-street.

GENERAL STORES DUBLIN HOUSE.—Housekeepers and large consumers will find it greatly to their advantage by leaving their orders at the Dublin House, 455, George-street, where every thing necessary for domestic use can be procured very much cheaper than any other house in Sydney. JOHN WOODS, Dublin House, 455, George-street.

SMITH and GARDINER have on sale, at the Educational Depository,
Sabbath Evening Readings on St. Mark, (Cumming)
Christ our Passover, ditto
Memoirs and Remains of the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne
The Great Commission (Harris)
Homilies for the Times
Memoir of Richard Williams
Paley's Works
Wesley's Sermons
The Churchman's Magazine for 1853
Blair's Sermons
Memoirs of John Pye Smith, D.D.
Dixon on the Church Catechism
Tower Church Sermons
Four Discourses, (Binney)
The Crisis of Being (Rev. D. Thomas)
Dissent, its Character, Causes, &c.
Venn's Complete Duty of Man
Religion of Geology
Spirit of the Bible, (Higginson)
Sacred History and Biography, (F. A. Cox, D.D.)
Eternal Day, (Rev. Horatius Bonar, D.D.)
Jenks' Devotion
Bible Class Book, with notes
Book of Private Devotion, (Bickersteth)
The Sunday School, an essay by Louisa Davies
Beecher's Lectures to Young Men
Hobson's Letters to a Waverer
Memoir of Channing, 2 vols

LIST of MAGAZINES supplied by SMITH and GARDINER.
Baptist Reporter
The Lamp (Catholic)
The Dewdrop (Morisonian)
Evangelical Magazine (Congregational)
Christian Penny Magazine (ditto)
Christian Reformer (Unitarian)
Church of England Quarterly
The Eclectic
British Mother's Magazine
Bankers' ditto
Eliza Cook's Journal
Educational Expositor
English Journal of Education
Illustrated London News
World of Fashion
Putnam's American Magazine
Tait's Magazine
Warren's Works
The Newcombs
Macaulay's Essays
Chambers' Repository
Lingard's History of England, (People's Edition)
Church of England Sunday School Quarterly Magazine

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY LINEN.—Messrs. DAVID JONES and CO. having for some years past given their best attention to the regular importation of all articles required for Family and Domestic use, have now the pleasure of calling the attention of their friends to the undermentioned list of goods; all of which have been well bought, are of excellent quality, and the greatest part of recent importation.
Irish sheetings, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
Russia ditto, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Barnsley ditto, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Wigan and twilled ditto, 54, 72, 80, 90, 100, 108 inch
Witney, Bath, blue, and scarlet blankets, all sizes
Counterpanes, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4
Marseilles quilts, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4
Toilet ditto, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4
Single and double damask table cloths, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 8-10, 10-12, 10-14, 10-16, 10-18, 10-20, 10-24, 10-28, 10-32, 12-34, &c., &c.
Damask cloths, in the piece, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-84
Damask napkins, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, &c.
Damask tray cloths in excellent qualities
Irish linens, all widths and qualities
Nursery diapers, 5-8 to 6-4
Damask toileting, 32 and 36 inch
Toilet covers, all sizes
Huckaback medical diaper towelling, 33, 27, and 32 inch
The royal Turkish bath towel
Damask doyleys
Irish, Saxony, and Lancashire flannels, in all qualities and excellent value
Linen and cotton ticks
Grey sheeting
Cheese cloths, bleached and unbleached
Swiss curtains, in new and elegant designs
And a large assortment of long cloths, purchased of the leading manufacturers, Heyles' prints, all wool, and union Tartans, crapes, grass cloth, cambric handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH have just opened the undermentioned goods, which will be sold cheap—
Men's black silk hats, of the newest and most fashionable shapes
Men's black and drab felt hats
Boys' drab ditto ditto
BONNETS.
Ladies' drab, black, puce, grey, and blue plush, at 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. each
Terry and Genoa velvet ditto, in all the choice colours and latest styles
Plain and fancy Dunstables
Ditto Tuscan
A large assortment of bonnet shapes and crowns
MANTLES.
Plain black silk and satin mantles
Black and blue watered ditto
Cloth ditto ditto
Children's black silk and satin ditto
To HEADS OF FAMILIES and PARTIES FURNISHING.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 blankets
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white counterpanes
Ditto ditto coloured ditto
72, 80, 82, and 90 inch white sheeting
72 inch grey ditto
6-4 white linen ditto
8-4, 8-10, 10-4, damask tablecloths
7-4 and 8-4 table damask
7-4, 8-4, 8-10, and 10-4 coloured table covers
Ditto ditto worsted damask
Nursery diaper, huckabacks, and towels
French merinos, in almost every shade
Ditto twills, ditto
Ditto cobourgs ditto
Ditto orleans ditto
Coburg plaids, delaines
Welsh, Lancashire, and Saxony flannels
Men's white shirts, washed and ready for use
Regatta ditto, ditto ditto
French ditto, fancy fronts, ditto
Scotch twill shirts and indiarubber braces
Lambswool and merino vests
Ditto ditto ditto pants
Mens' grey and white lambswool hose
Ditto ditto ditto ditto half-hose
Women's grey and white lambswool hose
Ditto ditto ditto merino ditto
Children's ditto ditto lambswool socks
Ribbons, gloves, and ladies' neckties
Woollen polkas, hoods, bootikins, and sleeves
White coutille stays
Ditto sateen ditto
Real French grey coutille from 4s. 3d. per pair
An assortment of ladies reticules and fancy baskets
Carpetings, oilcloths, china mattings, and painted druggett moleskins, ticks, osnaburg
Black and invisible broad cloths
Ditto cassimeres and doeskins
Fancy doeskins and tweeds
Black vest satins, threads, canvas, silesias, and a general assortment of ready made clothing
Observe the address, C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH, Wellington House, 226, George-street North. 8 doors from the Bank of New South Wales.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
Fine woollen cloths in blue, black, and invisible green
Doeskins, black and fancy
Mohair reversible and coating blankets
Cotton drills
White sheeting
Ditto cambric
Rough holland
Apron checks and crossovers
Ginghams
Book, jaconet, and cambric muslins
Black and coloured gros and glacé
Ditto ditto brocade
Ditto satins and vesting satins
Ditto lustres and coburgs
Woollen and cotton fancy plaid
Ditto pantaloon ditto
Chadwick's eagle thread, assorted
Lambswool, cotton, and worsted hose, vests, and pants
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Super black cloth frock and dress coats
Ditto and coloured paletots and shooting ditto
Witney and gambroon ditto
Cloth, silk, satin, and cashmere vests
Ditto and doeskin trousers
Boots and shoes in men's, women's, and children's
Invoice of Silver's clothing
Ditto Copeland's earthenware
Plated tea services
Pewter candle moulds
Bronze and gilt clocks with shades complete
Ladies' gold hunting and other watches
Gentlemen's ditto ditto
Ladies' gold head-dresses, brooches, pins, and bracelets
French pins
Stained vest and dress buttons, and in sets
Damask cloths in linens and cottons
Worsted and cotton covers
Linen and cotton diapers and towels
Ditto huckabacks
Twilled sheeting, 72 inch
Kidderminster and Brussels ditto
White blankets, 8-4 to 9-4
Fine twilled Scotch ditto
Sewn muslin habitshirts and chemisettes
Ditto collars
Wire ground and Lisle edging
Lappets and dress caps
Black silk laces
Invoice of Brussels laces, sleeves, chemisettes,
Lawn and cambric handkerchiefs
Cutty pipes with cases
Tinder and snuff boxes
Spades and shovels
Fryingpans
Crowbars
Tin plates
Corde's patent nails
Ewbank's ditto
Chain cables
Anchors
Pickaxes
Ladies' quilted all-over-hogskin saddles
Gents' ditto ditto
Ditto all-hogskin saddles and bridles
Liverpool soap, in ¼ and ½ boxes
Scotch oatmeal
Cigars
Cabin biscuits
Boydell's tobacco
Brown windsor soap
Scotch whiskey, in 1 dozen cases
Cork ditto, in quarter casks
Brandy, quarters and hogsheads, Arnold's, tau s, and Sazarac's, pale brown
Lane's Cork stout
Davis's Waterford ale, in hogsheads and barrels
Chateau La Tour claret
Champagne, in pints and quarts
Port and sherry, and cases
Duff Gordon and Co.'s sherry, pale and gold, in hogsheads quarter-casks, and octaves
Burmestre's ditto, ditto ditto
CRAWLEY and SMITH, 423, George-street.

THE NEW MANTLE WAREHOUSE.
COOK and COMPANY, Waterloo-place, having completed their extensive arrangements for the present season, respectfully solicit attention to their superb Stock of Mantles, which they beg to state is unusually attractive, comprising all the Parisian novelties, viz.,
Rich circular pure silk velvet cloaks, commencing at 45s. each
Extremely rich ditto, lined with silk and quilted, 8½ guineas
Rich moire antique velvet black and coloured Talma shapes
Superbly embroidered Lyons velvet
Velvet and lace jackets
Magnificent designs in black glace, silk, moire, moire antique, satin, and damask satin lined and quilted
Elegant black and coloured cloth mantles, velvet ornament and trimmings, children's cloth mantles.
Shawls and Scarfs, from Cashmere, China, Paris, Paisley, Vienna, Norwich, &c.
☞ The new Buildings, 216, George-street.

HORSE DRAYS AND VANS.
Horse drays, complete
Bullock drays, ditto
Parcels' vans, ditto
And 1 close bodied cart, with cover, &c., complete
For Sale, at the Stores of
MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

RICH SILKS, and FRENCH SILK VELVETS.—COOK and COMPANY, Waterloo-place, have the honour of informing ladies, that their stock of silks is very large and rich, and very low in price.
Rich, plain, and striped glace silks, £1 15s. the dress
Rich brocaded dresses, 13 yards of extra width and quality, £2 10s
Rich brocaded robes, 14 yards, extra width and quality, £3 3s.
Richest brocaded silks manufactured
Rich coloured French satins
Rich moire antique robes, from three to eight guineas
Rich 24-inch plain glace silks, in all the new colours
White, pink, sky, islay, cerise, straw, and other bright colours glace silks and satins
Rich black glace silks, from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per yard
Rich 24-inch black glace 3s. 10½d. to 5s.
Rich 18 and 24 inch watered moire
Rich black satinettes, 3s. 6d. to 6s. yard
Rich 18 and 24 inch black French satins
Rich black and coloured Lyons velvets, from 5s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. yard.
☞ The New Buildings, 216, George-street.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned,—
Champagne, Moncourt and Co.'s very superior
Burgundy, Geisweiler and Co.'s, 1846, Chambertin
Assorted liqueurs
Havanna cigars
German ditto
Eau de Cologne and perfumery
Fancy goods and plated ware
Jewellery and watches
Assorted toys
Furniture
Drapery goods.
STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, Spring-street.

CARPET AND FURNISHING ROOM.—
Ex Hannibal and Phœnician.
Kidderminster carpet
Dutch ditto
Imperial ditto
Brussels ditto
Orris laces, float laces, chain gimps, &c.
Crumb cloths
Embossed table covers
Worsted ditto, all sizes
Cotton ditto, ditto
Heavy bullion fringes
Curtain ropes
Bell ropes
Curtain loops, &c., &c.
DAVID JONES and CO.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Woolpacks, 10, 9½, 9¼, and 9 lbs.
Woolbagging
Tarpaulins, 18 x 20, 20 x 24 feet
Osnaburgs
Flour bags, 50 lbs.
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Ditto with blue stripes
Three-bushel bags. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

JUST LANDED, 20 hogsheads porter, Reid's XXX
200 cases gin
200 half-cases ditto
18 hogsheads best Martell's brandy
6 ditto Hennessy's ditto
200 dozen, quarts, porter, in prime condition. Also
8 quarter-casks pale brandy, best brand, out of bond.
C. and S. SAMUEL, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE,—
B.P. rum, 10 and 30 o.p.
Sadlery, assorted
Boiled navy canvas
Woolpacks, 3-bushel bags
Tarpaulins and tents
Raisins, in cases and casks
Patna currants. By
BEAMES and KEELE, Hunter-street.

BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.—For sale by the undersigned
90 cases Byass' porter
90 ditto Dunbar's ditto
90 ditto ditto ale.
Now landing, and will be delivered from ship's side.
BEAMES and KEELE, Hunter-street.

Ex Walter Hood and Nimroud.
THE undersigned having received a large quantity of Toys and Fancy Goods, by the abovenamed vessels, in addition to their already accumulated stock, offer the whole at a considerable reduction.
Milliners' heads, 3s. each
Market baskets, from 2s.
Baby linen baskets, from 6s. 6d.
Rosewood workboxes, from 3s.
Writing cases, from 3s.
Mahogany desks, from 12s.
Magic lanterns, from 3s.
Accordeons, from 9d.
Boxes of paints, with brushes and cups, from 1s.
Waterloo trunks, 3s.
Youths' bats, from 1s. 6d.
Tambourines, from 1s.
Powder boxes and puffs, from 1s. 6d.
Hair brushes, from 1s. 6d.
Gilt brooches, from 1s.
Hoops, from 4d. each
Steel beads, 6d. per bunch
Children's earthenware tea sets
Handsome china tea and coffee sets
French accordeons, military fifes
Musical boxes, from the best makers, playing 4, 6, 8 airs
Self-acting piano.
THOMPSON and STONEY,
Toy and Fancy Warehouse,
235, George-street South.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, to close a joint account, an invoice of
Blankets
Rugs
Calicoes
Flannels
Woolpacks
Starch, Coleman's, No. 1
Half pound mustards, ditto
One-dozen cases champagne
Case gin, JDKZ, in and out of bond
Taylor's porter and ale, in hogsheads
Port wine, in hogsheads (Wardell's)
Spanish red wine, quarters and hogsheads
Martell's, Hennessy's, and United Company's brandies
Demerara rum, in hogsheads, 30 O. P.
Booth's old Tom, in 1 dozen cases
Congou tea, chests and halves.
J. C. SYER, Queen-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Case brandy, out of bond
Gin, ditto ditto
Orme's and Lowndes' old tom, out of bond
Sherry, in quarters and hogsheads
Port and sherry, in bottle
Hoare's porter
Cotton goods of all descriptions
Blankets and flannels
Silks and shawls
Sewn goods
Baby linen
Women's dresses and mantles
Slops and waterproof clothing in every variety
Black Paris silk hats and Californias
Broadcloths, pilotcloths, and beavers
Black and fancy doeskins
Carpeting
Tarpaulins and tent canvas
10 lbs. woolpacks and woolbagging
Tents, complete
Hardware
Paperhangings
White lead, paints, boiled and raw oil and turpentine
Roman cement and Paris white
Brook's thread
Candle wick
Soda ash, &c., &c.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on sale, at their stores, 76, Sussex-street—
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for sale
Hops—East Kent
Dates—fresh Mauritius
Manila cordage, 1 to 3 inch
Butter—New Zealand
Martell's brandy
Sardines, ¼ and ½ tins
Pickles, pints and quarts
Bottled fruits
Chocolate
Loaf sugar
Java sugar
Kangaroo skins, Van Diemen's Land
Window glass, 14 x 12 to 22 x 14
Pianos
Hamburgh furniture
Diggers' boots
Invoices ornamental clocks
Ditto lamps
Ditto looking glasses
Ditto prints.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
41, King-street West.

R. M. LINDSAY, 228, Elizab[illegible]th-street, respectfully solicits the favour of a vi[illegible] from the gentry and his numerous patrons, to inspect his ele[illegible] and extensive stock, selected by himself in England, compris[illegible]
Richly cut and engraved glass, in great variety
China—Dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea and coffee services, of the richest and most modern patterns
Platedgoods—Cruets, 3 to 7 holes
Brass, japanned, and iron bedstea[illegible], sofas, reclining chairs, &c.
Saddlery—Hogskin saddles, brid[illegible], solid leather portmanteaus, travelling bags, &c.
Dressing cases—Gold and silver [illegible] mounted, &c.
July 3rd, 1854.

TO STOREKEEP[illegible]RS, Ironmongers, Grocers, and Drapers.—
Wrapping papers rece[illegible]ved, ex Phœnician, Walter Hood, &c.—
Double Imperi[illegible], 120 lb.
Imperial, 50 [illegible]
Ditto, 50 lb
Bag cap, [illegible] lb.
Ditto, 24 [illegible]
Royal h[illegible]nd, 20 lb.
Doubl[illegible] small hand, 16, 14, 12, 8, and 6 lbs.
SANDS AND KENNY,
Wholesale Stationers, 456, George-street,
(Two doors south of the Post Office.)

REFINED SUGARS.—On sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Loaf sugar (fourpence half-penny), 4½d. per lb.
Fine crystallized sugar (fourpence), 4d. per lb.
Cossipore sugar, No. 1 (fourpence), 4d. per lb.
Pieces, No. 1, at reduced price.
July 5th. J. CALDWELL, Wholesale Grocer,
200, Pitt-street.

CITIZENS OF SYDNEY, go and visit the most wonderful Emporium in the colony.
Dining Tables, from 15s. each
Iron Stretchers, 16s.
Large Blankets, 8s. per pair
Wool Flock Beds, wonderfully cheap
Looking Glasses of every description
Gunny Bags!!! Cane Chairs, 6s.
Superb Carpeting!!! the wonder of every one, 1s. per yard, together with great varieties, just landed, in furniture, &c., and will be ready this day.
Go quickly to the King-street Auction Mart. Study your own interests, and don't delay.
J. M. HUGHES, King-street Auction Mart.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—
No. 3, complete, for £7
No. 4, ditto, for £8
No. 5, ditto, for £9
No. 6, ditto, for £10.
At JAMES DEAN'S Stores, next door to Mackintosh and Hirst's, Queen's-place.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!—The undersigned has great pleasure in being in a position to make a reduction in the price of coals.
Delivered within the City—

		£	s.	d.
Screened Newcastle	per ton	4	15	0
Blacksmiths'	ditto	4	5	0

☞ The only coals allowed to enter the yard are the best Newcastle.
N.B. A large stock constantly on hand.
. Orders by post or otherwise promptly executed.
W. R. WHITTEL, Coal Contractor, Bathurst-street.

NEW FRUIT, Just landed.—
500 quarter-drums Turkey figs
800 cartoons fine muscatel raisins
New eleme raisins, in boxes
Patras currants, in carotels
Barcelona nuts, in half-barrels
Jordan and soft shell almonds
Preserved ginger and dried apples
English candied peel, jams and jellies
Marmalade, bottled fruits
Persian dates, &c.
JOHN HUGHES,
Market House, 368, George-street.

ON DRAUGHT.—The undersigned has always on draught, and ready at a moment's notice, in quantities of 2 gallons and upwards, choice Wines and Spirits, viz.—
Martell's dark brandy
Henessy's ditto
Martell's pale ditto
Old Jamaica rum
Demerara ditto, 10 and 30 O.P.
Old tom
Irish and Scotch whiskey
Port and sherry wines, various qualities
E. India rum, 32 O.P.
R. W. LAYTON,
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Importer,
Sydney, June 16. Bridge-street.

SHERRIES.—On Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned.
Fine old gold sherry, in octaves
Superior E. I. sherry, in quarter-casks
Good dinner sherry, in dozen cases.
HARVIE and CO., 453, George-street.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS, Consumers, &c.—On sale, at the stores of HARVIE and CO.—
Vinegar, in quarter and half hogsheads
English and French mustards
Curry paste
Harvey's sauce
Druggists' corks
Percussion caps and metallic cartridges
Gunpowder
Soaps of all descriptions
Perfumery
Hats, from the well-known house of Gaimes and Co., London
Umbrellas
Parasols
Pins and needles
260 (late 453), George-street, 17th June.

FOR SALE by Messrs. HOW, WALKER and Co.
Steam Engine, high pressure 10 horse power
Wheels and axles, suitable for cabs, dog-carts, waggons and drays
Sack barrows, six on hand
Printing ink, black and coloured
Carriage, one very handsome carriage.

SPIRITS IN BOND, on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned.
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Hennessy's ditto, ditto
Renault's ditto, in cases
West India rum, in hogsheads
Hollands, in cases
Old Tom, in ditto.
HARVIE and CO., 260, late 453, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex Queen of the South, steamer—
Drapery
Silk velvets
Mantles
Bayadere robes and shawls
Fancy winter dresses
Lustre cloths, alpacas, and de laines
Kid gloves
Silk and cotton ditto
Corahs
Hat plush
Crenoline
French fancy coiffures and bracelets
Boot fronts
Hardware
Cutlery
Musical boxes
Accordeons
Clocks
Silver plate
Dressing cases and writing desks
Silver and plated ware
Guns, in cases
Gold scales
Hair, tooth, and nail brushes
French novels
Gold jewellery, &c.. &c.
S. MAURICE and CO.,
Corner of Margaret-street, and Wynward-lane.

FRUIT, ex Nimroud.—Dried Fruit on Sale by the undersigned—
Currants, in carotels
Ditto, in barrels
Raisins—Muscatels, in layers in ¼ and ½ boxes
Ditto—Elemes, in boxes
Figs, in ⅛, ¼, and 1-8 drums
Ditto, malaga, in boxes
Nuts, Barcelona, in barrels
Almonds, Jordan, in boxes
LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Canvas
Shop twine
Seaming twine
Shoe thread
Seine twine, for nets.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR sale at the stores of the undersigned, now landing from the Adriana Petronella—
Two mail phaetons, by Wright, of Harrogate
Eight very superior dog carts
One ditto gig, on remarkably easy springs
Bagatelle Boards, of sizes, from 6 to 8 feet
Bonedust figures and images, suitable for tobacconists' shops
Mats, in great variety, dyed sheepskins, cocoa centred and wool bordered
Hassocks, a variety of shapes, in Brussels carpetting and druggett
Pipes
Painted cards, large and small, for grocers
Cotton flocks
Brushes, an assortment of
Rolled shirtings, plain and coloured
Twilled silesias, a varied assortment
A. F. CROOM and Co.
Miller's Point, Sydney, June 8.

CHARTS. CHARTS. CHARTS.
East Coast of Australia, 4 sheet
South East ditto ditto, 2 sheet
North East ditto ditto, 3 ditto
Torres Straits, (King's)
Ditto ditto, (Blackwood's) 3 sheets
Ports of Australia
Sydney Harbour
Port Phillip
Bass' Straits
New Zealand
Ports of Van Diemen's Land, 3 sheets
New Guinea, 5 sheets
South Pacific
North Pacific
Australia
Bay of Bengal
China Sea
Coast of China
Valparaiso to Panama
California
Oregon Coast
NAUTICAL BOOKS.
California Directory, Atlantic Navigator, Turnbull's Navigation and Key, Gordon's Lunar Tables, Charterers' Guide, Sumner's Method, Norie's Measurer, Norie's Epitome, Examiner to the Marine Board, Raper's Navigation, Chronometer's Comp., Log Books, Log Slates, Parallel Rulers, Cargo Books, &c.
SANDS AND KENNY,
Wholesale Stationers and Booksellers,
456, George-street,
(Two doors south of the Post Office.)

FOR SALE.—About 100 tons Whin Stone, suitable for road making. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.

WHOLESALE Purchasers of Wines, Spirits, and Beers are informed that the undersigned continually holds large stocks of every description of wine, spirits, and beers most in demand, and can therefore supply them at a moment's notice, at moderate profits. Terms liberal. J. G. WALLER, Wine and Spirit Merchant Wynyard Square.

CHAFF, cut from Lucerne and Oaten Hay.—Good Chaff may be had at 25s. per cwt. Horsekeepers are reminded that a saving of 12s. per week is made by using chaff instead of hay. JOHN WALKER and SON, 95, York-street.

BRICKWORK undertaken by contract, on reasonable terms. R. GAWTHORP, Bricklayer, No. 46, Sussex-street North.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!! 10,000 pounds of splendid full-flavoured Congou Tea, to be retailed at 1s. per pound. LAWRENCE BERGINS, Railway Grocery and Tea Warehouse, Brickfield Hill.

CANDLE LAMPS.—A few very handsome Palmer's candle lamps, just opened. DAVID JONES and CO.

VELVET MANTLES.—An elegant selection from one of the first houses in the London trade, decidedly the best goods of this class received during this season.
DAVID JONES and CO.

CAMEO BROOCHES.—Just opened, a very choice assortment. A. LORKING, 496, George-street, next to Skinner's Hotel.

PORT WINE.—On sale, at the stores of the undersigned, Port Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks. SMITH, BROTHERS, and Co., Sussex-street.

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL.—16 to 24 oz. patent sheathing metal and composition nails, on sale at the stores of the undersigned.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and Co., Sussex-street.

FLAX.—For Sale, by the undersigned, 10 Tons of New Zealand Flax, ex Daniel Webster. H. NATHAN, Wynyard-terrace.

FLOUR.—For Sale, by the undersigned, 20 Tons of country-made Flour, of the finest quality. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 474, George-street.

BUHL and MULLER beg to announce to the public in general, that they have opened their place of business at 23, King-street West, as House and Sign Painters, Glaziers, and Window Blind Painters. N.B. Decorating executed in London style.

SHIPS' SAILS.—For sale by the undersigned, five new sails of very superior quality, made by Messrs. Hewland and Co., Wapping, consisting of topsail, foresail, top-gallant sail, mainsail, and standing jib, suitable for a ship of from 300 to 500 tons. R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

BLUE PAINT.—A parcel of kegs Blue Paint, as used in the Great Exhibition Building of 1851, warranted not to fade under any sun, in any climate, is just landing from the Phœnician. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—A small parcel of this celebrated Swiss Cheese on sale at WILLIAM ALLEN'S, Number One, Park-street.

150 PRIME York Hams, in splendid condition, for sale. WILLIAM DOWNS and CO., 550, George-street.

DENTISTS' GOLD LEAF for Sale. Apply to E. GREGG, Clarendon Hotel, Collins-street, Melbourne.

IRON HOUSES and STORES.—Houses of a superior construction, containing 2, 4, and 6 rooms each, lined throughout with wood; also, a fire-proof store, of large dimensions. C. R. ROBINSON and CO., 46, Hunter-street.

LEAD PIPING.—Now landing ex Balmoral and Hannibal, ¼, ⅜, ½, 1 inch 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ inch, in quantities to suit purchasers. T. J. BOWN, 286, George-street.

40 HALF-TIERCES superior Negrohead Tobacco, 105 cases cut tobacco, ex Carthage, from New York, for sale by WILKINSON BROTHERS AND CO., Macquarie-place.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, at less prices than any house in Sydney, at FOSS, SON, and CO., 111, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, Ale and Porter, Tents and Cordage. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street.

BEEF, 260 tierces, warranted for 12 months; Pork, 140 barrels and half-barrels, ditto; Preserved Milk, Vegetables, Meats, Fruits, &c., &c., for sale at E. B. CULLEN'S, Provision Merchant, 2, Jamison-street.

KAURI TIMBER.—For sale by the undersigned, a quantity of spars and mast pieces, suitable for ships of any size; also, a quantity of junk timber for planking or decks, from 30 to 50 feet lengths. Apply to ROWNTREE and CO., Waterview Bay Dry Dock, Balmain.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, from 6d. to 1s. the piece. A reduction made to wholesale purchasers. A LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—Paris Hats, of superior quality, at 18s. A LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!—French Lamps and Bronze Chandeliers of all kinds. A LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—French Clocks of every description. A LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—City Theatre, Market-street.—The largest choice of Furniture in the colony to be seen at this establishment and at moderate prices.

WHITE LEAD PAINT, of very best quality, for sale. NORTH, RUTHERFORD, and WILSON, 2, Sussex-street North, near Phœnix Wharf.

DUCKWORTH'S Bottled Ale and Porter, on sale, at the Stores of HARVIE and CO., George-street.

NOW landing, ex Quito, and on sale at HARVIE and CO.'s, Cosens' sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, of very superior quality. 260, late 453, George-street.

CAMDEN HAY.—A stock of this favourite hay constantly on hand, to suit purchasers, shippers, &c. JOHN MUSTON, Patent Slip Stores, Sussex-street.

CHINA TRUNKS.—On sale by THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

CHINA MATTING.—On sale by THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

ORANGES FOR SALE.—The cargo imported in The River Chief, from Tahiti, being purchased by the undersigned, he will sell them in quantities to suit purchasers. It is well known that the fruit grown on this island is the superior of its kind in the known world.
J. C. MILLER, Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

DRAYS for SALE.—Seven horse drays, with broad wheels and extra-strong axles, made in Scotland of the best ash and elm; two pairs narrow wheels and axles extra.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

KENT HOPS.—For Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—15 pockets Mid. Kent hops, 1853, now landing from the Royal Alice.
A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

VEGETABLE OIL, for Moderator Lamps, in 1 and ½ gallon tins, by J. GRIMM, 95, York-street.

LUCERNE and Oaten Hay, for sale in any quantities, at the stores of the undersigned. JOHN B. CRIP, Margaret-place.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.—JOHN FORTHY, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist. The shipping, country orders, and trade supplied on the lowest terms. 40, Market-street West, near Sussex-street.

NEW SHANGHAI TEAS.—On Sale, the cargo of Hyronskin and Congou Teas, ex Arabia, of the most superior quality imported by the undersigned.
THACKER and CO.

FINE FLOUR! Fine Flour!!—To Settlers and others.—The undersigned has made arrangements for a regular weekly supply of the above from the country. Warranted sound and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. JOHN B. CRIP, Produce Stores, Margaret-place.

BUNGABAN STATION, Burnett District, with 15,952 SHEEP.—This station, consisting of seven blocks with large capabilities, is for sale by private bargain. It is well known to be one of the finest and best fattening runs in the Dawson River country; and from the large proportion of breeding ewes, presents a most desirable chance for parties intending to form new stations in the Port Curtis district.
The sheep consist of

Ewes, 4 years old and upwards	2,845	
Ditto, 3 ditto	1,306	
Ditto, 2 ditto,	2,085	
Ditto, maidens	1,885	
Ditto, weaners	3,110	[illegible]
Wethers, 8 years old and upwards	1,274	
Ditto, 2 ditto	2,425	
Ditto, weaners	2,110	[illegible]
Rams		[illegible]
Total		15,952

For terms and further particulars, apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

PYRMONT.—Desirable Building Allotments.—(With great advantages to purchasers as to the Stone and other Materials.)
1. Church-street, Pyrmont.
A few Lots only remain of those previously advertised, commanding open and fine Harbour Views, which are to be LET for 33, 66, and 99 years, on terms of unusual facility.
Example.—Lot 2, frontage 26 feet 6 inches by a depth of [illegible] feet; lease 33 years; rent £1 6s. 6d per quarter, in advance. Conditions, to build a house within two years, which will bring a clear rental of 5s. per week, and to keep the same in repair. Lease for 66 years; £2 2s. 6d. per quarter; conditions, to build and keep in repair a house worth 6s. a week. Lease for 99 years; £3 12s. 6d. per quarter, conditions, to build and keep in repair a house worth 7s. a week.
Thus the artisan, mechanic, and builder each may derive the full benefit of his personal operations and trades, without being stopped at the outset by a heavy outlay for land. Independently of which, stone may be quarried on the estate by purchasers, without charge, and to those building stone houses of not less than four rooms, materials in timber, slates, and corrugated iron will be advanced on credit, to be paid for by easy instalments, to commence from the building of the house.
In addition to opening a quarry, a well and pump are about to be constructed for the exclusive use of this estate.
The leases will be accepted as security by the Building Societies, and may be renewed or extended on reasonable terms; or a lease may be purchased at once, for a sum in gross, at a nominal rent.
2. Harris-street.
30 ALLOTMENTS for the same term of years, and at corresponding prices in relation to sites, varying but slightly from the above.
3. Bowman-street (with water frontage as to part).
10 ALLOTMENTS on corresponding terms.
Plans of the allotments, with scale of prices, and terms of purchase and renewal, may be seen on application to Mr. CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, opposite the Bank of New South Wales; or Mr. TREEVE, Secretary of the Building Societies.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

THE two following Properties, advertised for sale on Thursday, 6th instant, being withdrawn from auction, will be open for sale by private contract, for a fortnight from this date, viz.:—
1363 acres on Mount Tomah
100 acres on the Kurrajong, adjoining the farms of Mayo and Kelly.
Full particulars may be ascertained by applying at the office, City Mart, 474, George-street.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
Sydney, 7th July.

Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.
For Unreserved Sale.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The undermentioned, being the property of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, namely—
Iron and cedar bedsteads
Loo table
Chests of drawers
Cheffoniers
Chairs
Sideboard
Washstands and furniture
Books, glass, china
Beds and bedding, &c. &c. &c.
Terms, cash.

To Music Dealers, Private Families, Country Residents, and others.
Unprecedented Sale of splendid Pianofortes, by the most eminent London makers, now landing ex Nimroud and Walter Hood, from London.
20 splendid and recherché instruments, by
Collard and Collard
Stoddart and Son
Kennay and Co.
D'Almaine, and
Eland.
For positive and unreserved sale.
COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at their rooms, 480, George-street, at 12 o'clock prompt.
Twenty superbly-finished and brilliant-toned instruments, as follows:—
One very choice semi-cabinet pianoforte, in elegant walnut case, 7 octave, ornamented with French mouldings, solid, carved trusses and brackets, fret-work, &c., by Kennay and Co.
One very elegant 7 octave semi-cabinet ditto, in rosewood case, similarly finished to the above, by Kennay and Co.
One beautiful semi-cottage ditto, in highly finished rosewood case, with French mouldings, carved shew front, &c., &c., by Collard and Collard
One splendid brilliant toned semi-cabinet ditto, in cross banded rosewood case, with French bottoms, carved drops, with gold colour curtain and tassels, &c., &c.
One rosewood semi-cottage 6¾ octave, with ivory fronted keys, ornamented with French wave and moulding, carved brackets and legs, crimson silk, fluted, &c., No. 4754, by Eland
Two very handsome semi-cabinets ditto, in rosewood cases, beautifully carved and ornamented, ditto, ditto
Six walnut cottage pianofortes, with all the most modern improvements, ditto, ditto
Six rosewood ditto ditto, beautifully finished, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.
☞ The above beautiful instruments will be all opened and on view at the Rooms on Monday next, when an inspection is solicited. Country buyers are informed that the instruments will not be removed out of the cases; the front part of the cases only will be taken out, so that they can be closed up again immediately, to be forwarded to any part of the interior in the original packages.

A most extensive and unreserved Sale of magnificent Goods, being without the least doubt the most costly and superior importation ever made to these colonies. The Auctioneers therefore earnestly request the attention of all classes of buyers to this superb and elegant shipment of
Gilt Frame Pier Glasses 80 x 60, 70 x 50
Ditto ditto, 60 x 50, 50 x 40
Ditto ditto, 40 x 36, 36 x 30, 30 x 20, &c.
Splendid Rosewood Chevals, 40 x 24, 50 x 28
Ditto Mahogany and Rosewood Pier Glasses
Ditto Rosewood and Gilt ditto
Superb Marble Stand Dressing ditto, all sizes
Mahogany Trays and Boxes, ditto ditto
British-plate Dressers, &c., &c., &c.
Day of Sale WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, without the slightest reserve.
COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at their Rooms, 480, George-street, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, sharp.
Section RS, in diamond.
959 Four 50 x 40 carved gilt chimney glasses
1960 Four 50 x 40 ditto ditto ditto
1961 Four 40 x 36 ditto ditto ditto
1964 Four 50 x 40 ditto ditto ditto
1970 Four 60 x 45 ditto ditto, very splendid
1971 Four 60 x 45 ditto ditto ditto
1972 Four 60 x 50 ditto ditto ditto
1973 Four 70 x 50 ditto ditto, superbly finished
1974 Four 70 x 50 ditto ditto ditto
1795 Four 80 x 60 ditto ditto, most elegant
954 Six 36 x 20 ditto ditto ditto
955 Six 36 x 24 ditto ditto ditto
953 Twelve 30 x 18 ditto ditto ditto
952 Twelve 22 x 12 ditto ditto
1695 Twelve 28 x 16 ditto ditto
1969 Six 50 x 24 elegant rosewood chevals
1968 Six 40 x 24 ditto ditto
1977 Six 50 x 28 ditto ditto
1976 Six 40 x 24 ditto ditto
1962 Four 40 x 36 gilt and carved pier glasses
1963 Four 40 x 36 ditto ditto
937 Twelve 28 x 16 rosewood and gold ditto
957 Twelve 30 x 18 ditto ditto
958 Twelve 22 x 12 ditto ditto
Twelve 36 x 20 ditto ditto
956 Twenty-four 16 x 12 moulding trays
Twenty-four 18 x 14 ditto
951 Forty-eight 20 x 16, 16 x 12, 18 x 14, 9 x 7 trays and boxes
950 Forty-eight 14 x 18, 12 x 9, 9 x 7 ditto ditto
1980 Twenty-four 20 x 16, 24 x 16, 24 x 18 marble trays
1979 Twenty-four 24 x 18, 20 x 16 3-drawer sideboard boxes
1978 Forty-eight 24 x 18, 20 x 16 moulding trays
1967 Ninety-six 14 x 10, 12 x 9, 16 x 8 boxes
1966 Forty-eight 16 x 12 plain trays and boxes
1496 Twenty-two dozen 6 x 4, 8 x 6, 9 x 7, 12 x 9 British dressers
1495 Twenty-six dozen 10 x 8 best plate ditto
1494 Fifty dozen 8 x 6, 9 x 7 ditto ditto
1493 Seventy dozen 6 x 4 ditto ditto
1492 Fifty-four dozen 8 x 6 ditto ditto
Terms at sale.
☞ Intending purchasers are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the sale will (owing to the large quantity of goods) commence at half past ten o'clock sharp. The goods will all be unpacked, and can be viewed at the rooms on Monday next.

To Wheelwrights, Farmers, and others.
Cart Wheels, Waggon Wheels
Hand Truck, Sack Barrows
Just landed, ex Orwell Lass.
MR. BURT has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Constable, Bushell, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, Fourteen cases, C in diamond, of Crosskill's patent wheels and axles, just landed, ex Orwell Lass, viz.—
6 pairs cart wheels and axles, from 4 feet to 4 feet 10 inches high, 2 inch to 2½ inch axles, and 2¾ to 3¼ inch tires
1 set of waggon wheels and axles, fore wheels 3 feet 4 inch, hind wheels, 4 feet 10 inches, 3½ inch tires, 2¾ axles
1 set of truck wheels and axles, fore wheels 3 feet 2 inch, hind wheels 4 feet 6 inch, 4½ inch tires, 2½ axles, wood naves
1 set of wagon and truck wheels, fore wheels 3 feet 6 inch, hind wheels 4 feet 6 inch, 4 inch tires, 2¼ axles.
5 four-wheel strong hand trucks
16 sack barrows, on wheels
12 lifting wood sack barrows.

Two Portable Wooden Houses.
MR. BURT has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Constable, Bushel., and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Two portable wooden houses, complete, with rafters, sleepers, door locks, &c.

20 Cases Saddlery.
MR. BURT is instructed by the importers Messrs. Constable, Bushell, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases saddlery, from one of the best London houses, containing
Best riding saddles, stuffed flaps, covered with hogskin, strong steel stirrup-irons
Common ditto, with plain flaps and mountings, complete
Common ditto, with plain flaps (not stuffed) and mountings complete
Best riding bridles, belletted heads and reins, 1¼ inch steel snaffles
Best plated gig harness, lined, plated on German silver, patent leather lined saddles and breechings, complete
Brass mounted gig harness, patent leather collars, saddles, and winkers, gig bridles, with breechings, &c.
4 dozen best braces
2 black leather roan trunks, brass-mounted, for holding harness 31 inches deep.

Paddington Omnibusses, Stage Coach, Four-Horse Harness, &c.
MR. BURT is instructed to announce that he will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on an early day in August next,
The whole of Mr. Edward Cantor's well-known Coaching Establishment, comprising
The Australian Omnibus, built by Neale, of Maitland, carries seventeen passengers, and is nearly new.
Citizen, one of the finest omnibusses in the colony—carries thirty passengers, is quite new—has only run a trial journey, and was built to order by the Messrs. Arthur.
Victory, a very capital omnibus, built by Messrs. Palmer and Vial, carries upwards of thirty passengers.
The Coach, a club drag, built to order in Dublin for private use, is extremely well finished, and carries twenty passengers.
6 sets, nearly new, four-horse harness, with extra traces to make the leading harness suitable for wheel.
And about 20 thoroughly staunch coach horses.
Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect either omnibuses or horses at any time previous to sale. The Auctioneer thinks it necessary to intimate that the whole of the traffic on the Paddington Road is in the hands of Mr. Cantor, so that any one purchasing the whole would become possessed of a very lucrative business without premium. The sale will be unreserved, and
Terms liberal.

Thoroughbred Stallion, Maroon.
MR. BURT is instructed by G. T. Howe, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
MAROON, a very handsome brown stallion, 15½ hands high, bred by Henry Bayly, Esq., foaled in 1843. Sire imported Horse St. John, dam Bessy Bedlam, by Camerton out of Vesta by Old Model. Vesta was own sister to Australia; Bessy Bedlam was the dam of the celebrated Racehorse Eclipse, and half sister to the dam of Jorrocks,—Steeltrap being the Sire of Jorrock's dam. Maroon won the Drapers' Maiden Plate in 1849, beating one of the best and largest fields of Maiden Horses ever brought together on the Homebush course. He has only been in two hands, that of W. W. Jenkins, Esq., of Wollongong, who purchased him in 1846; and his present owner, who bought him from Mr. Jenkins in 1852. He is allowed to be faultless in symmetry, is a sure foal getter, and his stock are remarkable for size, strength, and beauty.
Certificates of pedigree can be seen upon application at the office of the Bazaar.

34 Quarters English Oats, a very Fine Sample.
MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of the importers, Messrs. Constable, Bushell, and Co.
34 quarters, about 272 bushels English oats, sound, and a very prime sample.

Preliminary Notice.
Batch of First-class Horses.
MR. BURT is instructed to announce that he will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on or about the 10th of next month,
A batch of first-class draught and other horses, from the stud of E. D. Ogilvie, Esq., Clarence River. They consist of heavy draught horses, handsome carriage ditto, and some first-class hackneys. The whole of which are a picked lot, and are only disposed of preparatory to Mr. Ogilvie's leaving the colony.

THE VILLAGE OF SAINT ANNE'S.
The purchasers of the allotments in the above village are respectfully informed that on an interview with the Reverend FATHER THERRY,
MR. A. POLACK has been instructed to say that the CEREMONY of laying the Foundation Stone of
SAINT ANNE'S CHURCH
will be performed by his Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. MURPHY, Bishop of Adelaide, formerly Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Sydney, on Wednesday, the 26th of July next, the Festival of Saint Anne.
Dr. Murphy arrived in Sydney on the anniversary of the great Battle of Waterloo, per the Antelope, and out of respect for the venerated founder of the VILLAGE, his Lordship will perform the pleasing duty of CONSECRATING THE GROUND and laying the FOUNDATION STONE.
Mr. A. P. therefore trusts that the purchasers, one and all, will meet his Lordship on the morning of that day, to give their countenance to so interesting a ceremonial.

KISSING POINT.
Who knows the derivation of the above, not even Dr. Woolley, of the University of Sydney!!
Our old Governor Macquarie, when once on a visit to Parramatta, admiring the scenery of the district now known as KISSING POINT, determined upon landing at this enchanting spot—a picnic was formed—the cloth laid—the refreshments provided,—and in toasting QUEEN CAROLINE, he said, "here's a health to the ladies; I now kiss you all round." A lady (unmentionable) then said, "Governor Macquarie, the spot I am now standing on I shall name, with your permission, KISSING POINT."
ABOUT two miles from this Celestial Bliss, situated on a rising ground, about three miles from the Kissing Point Ferry, and two miles from the pretty little CHURCH AT RYDE, lies a small little domicile, fit for the habitation of the most respectable of the families of the ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND. This sweet little retreat, known in the vocabulary of the AUCTIONEER'S LIBRARY, is called AUSTRALIA'S PRIDE. If ever he had a spot to fix upon to point out to the numerous enquiries for COUNTRY HOMES, this is one that cannot be equalled within an hour's drive of SYDNEY. Towards the east lies the estate of Mr. Robert Small, towards the west the valuable property of Mr. Davis, towards the north the unlimited run of the Kissing Point Common (to which the purchaser has a right), and towards the south the great line of communication, the Great Northern Road, leading from Sydney to Maitland, the navigation of the FORMIDABLE RIVER HUNTER, or in more intelligible language, THE HUNTER'S RIVER. Within a short distance to the eastward lies the residence of Mr. Gallard, while towards the west is the happy domicile of Mr. Booth.
☞ It is described in the title deeds, now in possession of the Auctioneer, as all that piece or parcel of land comprising
12 acres, 0 roods, 38 perches.
And there is no question of a doubt about the accuracy of the measurement, or the genuineness of the title. Both of these the Auctioneer guarantees. But Mr. Polack would wish to address one word to intending purchasers, viz—BUY IT.
☞ The Auctioneer forgot to say that there is a good house upon it, a neat garden, and fencing enough to fence in HYDE PARK, through which runs the LOVER'S WALK.
The day of Sale is fixed for THURSDAY, July 13.
*** A plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

THE ESTATE OF MARYVALE, situate within five minutes walk of the flourishing town of GOSFORD, in the delightful and fertile district of BRISBANE WATER.
MR. A. POLACK has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Surveyor Roberts having completed the plan of the MARYVALE ESTATE, he will submit the same, by order of the proprietor, to public competition, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August next, at his Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
The Proprietor has been induced by the frequent applications for allotments in this beautiful estate to have it divided into SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS, varying in size from 18 to 70 acres each, to enable him to meet the views and wishes of many parties. It will therefore be seen in reference to the plan, now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, that the ESTATE of MARYVALE is situated at the head of Navigation, on the SERPENTINE RIVER ERINA, which takes its rise from the well-known valuable estate granted by our late estimable Governor SIR RICHARD BOURKE to one of the branches of the family of the IMMORTAL LORD NELSON, and has been laid out with great skill and taste into the following farms:—
Lot 1, contains 55 acres.
About 3 acres of this allotment are cleared, and upon which is erected FOUR neat little rustic cottages. Plenty of fresh water.
Lot 2 contains 45 acres
Lot 3 contains 82¼ acres
Lot 4 contains 32¾ acres
Lot 5 contains 19¾ acres
Lot 6 contains 19¼ acres
Lot 7 contains 18¼ acres
Lot 8 contains 18¾ acres.
} These are all well watered.
About two acres are cleared, and upon this sweet little homestead are erected FOUR neat little cottages ornée. Plenty of fresh water.
Lot 9 contains 30 acres.
A small portion of this is cleared. There is a comfortable little cottage and stockyard upon it, and an excellent stream of fresh water meanders through it.
Lot 10 contains 31¼ acres.
Lot 11 contains 43¾ acres.
Lot 12 contains 68¼ acres.
This allotment has a large frontage to the Navigable River Erina, up to which the Brisbane Water clippers run. It is a most valuable Farm, at least three-fourths of it is of the richest soil, fit for the cultivation of all garden stuffs.
☞ The public wharf is situated at the South-west corner of this splendid farm.
Lot 13 contains 22¼ acres.
Here is a home at once for any industrious Immigrant, and the Auctioneer will merely state that on this snug little property stands MARYVALE COTTAGE, a real specimen of architecture, built by the proprietor from a design of SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, the builder of SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL in LONDON, about 16 acres of this farm are cleared. MARYVALE COTTAGE contains 4 rooms, has excellent outhouses and stables, a garden of upwards of an acre, enclosed by a good paling fence, containing oranges, lemons, figs, peaches, and a variety of other fruit trees.
A fresh water stream runs through this very property, unrivalled in the district.
Lot 14 contains 28¼ acres
Lot 15 contains 31 acres
Lot 16 contains 27 acres
Lot 17 contains 22¼ acres
Lot 18 contains 21¼ acres.
The whole of these five allotments have frontages each of 220 yards, or 660 feet, to the waters of the navigable RIVER ERINA, where the vessels laden with the well-known produce of this very estate stamped A 1 in the chronicles of the MARKET WHARF LAWYERS daily pass. The banks of the river on the borders of these allotments are bold, and of such a character that the river being deep, crafts can come alongside, discharge and take in cargo.
A very great demand now exists for these allotments, being exceedingly well adapted for building vessels, for which this district has for ever been PROMINENTLY NOTICED, and such another opportunity for shipbuilders will never occur again, as all the WATER FRONTAGES throughout this favoured and happy DISTRICT OF BRISBANE WATER are in private hands. The lands forming these allotments are abutting on the banks of the enchanting RIVER ERINA, are without exception, the best and richest in the neighbourhood, the back portions being heavily timbered and well grassed, with plenty of fresh water.
Lot 19 contains 23¼ acres
Lot 20 contains 44 acres
These are farms which cannot be found or equalled even in the princely district of CAMDEN, or the unnavigable banks of the COOK'S RIVER, bordering on the edges of that GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE the PETERSHAM ESTATE, where the very river itself is DAMMED. To gentlemen and others residing in the vicinity of BRISBANE WATER, a description of this exceedingly central Estate is quite unnecessary, but for the information of those who may not be so conversant with its locality, the Auctioneer would briefly remark that no property in the colony of New South Wales can offer more inducement than the MARYVALE ESTATE.
The Surveyor has been most happy in the sub-division, and the farms as marked out present a delightful PANORAMIC VIEW, interspersed with numerous villas and orchards in the highest state of cultivation, enhancing the beauties of a spot to which nature has been so bountiful, whilst a fine NAVIGABLE RIVER bounds it on the west, and the Estates of John Stirling, Esq., Auditor-General of the colony, and T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.C., for the Sydney Hamlets, join it on the south. It is only five minute swalk from Gosford, the southern COMMERCIAL TOWN of the COUNTY of NORTHUMBERLAND, and is surrounded by a dense population. The soil is equal, if not superior, to any in the colony for fertility, and for building purposes cannot be surpassed.
Some hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of the finest timbers—blue gum, black brit, sassafras, mahogany, myrtle oak, &c., &c., are now growing in these allotments, and in every one clay can be found suitable for making bricks; building may therefore be erected at a trifling cost, and the surplus materials will more than reimburse the entire outlay. The Storekeeper, Innholder, and Mechanic would easily acquire an independence in the midst of so numerous and wealthy a population, all of whom would gladly patronise such conveniences, close to their own homes, and thereby save themselves the trouble and expense of sending to SYDNEY.
The plan can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Title.—A Grant from the Crown.
Terms liberal, made known on application to the Auctioneer.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.
EIGHT ALLOTMENTS AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Every body knows the situation of the splendid TERRACE now erecting, fronting WILLIAM-STREET, at its junction with DOWLING-STREET, a few yards below this highly commanding PILE OF BUILDINGS, with a frontage to Dowling-street, exactly south of the well known IRON HOUSE, are placed four building allotments, each 18 feet 6 inches, running back to Duke-street, each having a frontage of 18 feet 6 inches to hat street.
They have been placed in the hands of
MR. A. POLACK to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, Pitt-street.
THESE ALLOTMENTS front the premises of John Thompson, Esq., Deputy Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who, having fixed upon this neighbourhood as his residence, must in itself be a guarantee of the RESPECTABILITY OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.
Lot 1 has 18½ feet frontage to Dowling-street
Lot 2 has ditto ditto ditto
Lot 3 has ditto ditto ditto
Lot 4 has ditto ditto ditto
Lot 5 has 18½ feet frontage to Duke-street
Lot 6 has ditto ditto ditto
Lot 7 has ditto ditto ditto
Lot 8 has ditto ditto ditto
This is a most excellent chance for mechanics, or other parties desirous of purchasing first-rate Building Sites in the centre of the AUSTRALIAN METROPOLIS.
☞ These excellent allotments, suitable for the erection of private City Residences, within ten minutes' walk of the General Post Office, Saint Mary's Cathedral, and all the Public Buildings in the City, is decidedly worth the attention of the many thousands of persons THRUST ON OUR SHORES, owing to the golden Treasures laid open to their IMAGINARY OPTICS BY EDWARD HAMMOND HARGRAVES, the discoverer of the WORKING MAN'S CRADLE, and the AUSTRALIAN LONG TOM, who are now looking out for daily and enquiring for allotments whereon to erect their IMPORTATIONS OF WOODEN AND IRON HOUSES.
☞ Terms most liberal, viz.: 25 per cent deposit, the residue at 3 and 6 months, without interest.

STEWART'S Horse Bazaar, No. 208, Pitt and Castlereagh street Established 1847.
MR. BURT holds a general sale by auction, of Horses, Carriages, Drays, Carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c., at the Bazaar, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.
☞ Instructions should be delivered in writing, at the Office of the Bazaar one day previous, if possible.

Elegant Electro-plated Ware.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 448, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of very superior electro-plated and britannia ware, comprising
4½ dozen plain gravy spoons, 6 various patterns
27 ditto plain table spoons, 6 ditto
23 ditto ditto dessert spoons, 6 ditto
2 2-12 ditto ditto soup ladles, 6 ditto
9 ditto ditto sauce ladles, 6 ditto
16 ditto ditto drainer ladles, 6 ditto
25½ ditto ditto tea spoons, 6 ditto
128-12 ditto ditto egg spoons, 6 ditto
88-12 ditto ditto salt spoons, 6 ditto
14 11-12 ditto ditto duck bill egg spoons, 6 ditto
16 ditto ditto sugar spoons, 6 ditto
2½ ditto ditto fish servers, 6 ditto
16 ditto ditto dessert knives, 6 ditto
26 ditto ditto dinner forks, 6 ditto
26½ ditto ditto dessert forks, 6 ditto
18 ditto ditto sugar tongs, 6 ditto.
☞ The above are all first-rate goods, and in excellent condition.
Terms at sale.

Large and Important Sale of Damaged Goods.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Balmoral, from London.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 448, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
35 bales sheetings, shirtings, domestics, broadcloths, doeskins, blankets, &c., &c., &c., viz.—
A B & Co., in diamond
No. 23—1 bale, 50 pieces, 30-inch domestics
24—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 36-inch ditto
25—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 36-inch ditto
27—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 33-inch ditto
28—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 33-inch ditto
29—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 30-inch ditto
30—1 ditto, 30 pieces, 68-inch sheetings
32—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 29-inch Croydon sheeting
33—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 29-inch ditto ditto
34—1 ditto, 52 pieces, 29-inch ditto ditto
35—1 ditto, 100 pieces, 32-inch ditto ditto
36—1 ditto, 100 pieces, 32-inch ditto ditto
38—1 ditto, 52 pieces, 29-inch ditto ditto
42—1 ditto, 25 pieces, 68-inch ditto ditto
43—1 ditto, 25 pieces, 68-inch ditto ditto
45—1 ditto, 100 pieces, 36-inch ditto ditto
46—1 ditto, 100 pieces, 36-inch ditto ditto
47—1 ditto, 100 pieces, 36-inch ditto ditto
No. illegible—1 ditto, 50 pieces, 30-inch domestics
—2 ditto, 200 pieces, 32-inch Croydon sheeting
—1 ditto, 100 pieces, 36-inch ditto ditto
—2 ditto, 100 pieces, 29-inch ditto ditto
24 bales. Canvas, tarpaulin, &c., of 24 bales.
C in diamond, R under
No. 116—1 bale 6 pieces, black cloth
2 pieces, rifle ditto
117—1 ditto, 10 pieces, black doeskin
2 bales. Canvas, tarpaulins, &c., of 2 bales.
G in diamond, 88 under, C over
No. 32—1 bale, 24 pieces, 32-inch grey domestics
35—1 ditto, 24 pieces, 35-inch ditto ditto
2 bales. Canvas, tarpaulins, &c., of 2 bales.
C
No. 34—1 bale, 6 pieces, black cloth
1 bale. Tarpaulin and canvas of 1 bale
CA
No. 55—1 bale, 100 pairs, 10-4 witney blankets
56—1 ditto, 100 pairs, 8-4 and 9-4 ditto
66—1 ditto, 60 pieces, imperial croydons
67—1 ditto, 60 pieces, ditto ditto
70—1 ditto, 295 pieces, Russia crash
73—1 ditto, 60 pieces, 28-inch Scotch twill.
6 bales. Canvas, tarpaulin, &c., of 6 bales.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

First-class Sherries.—The Cargo of the Diana, from Cadiz direct.
MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Diana, from Cadiz, consisting of the same superior description of wines as Messrs. Brown and Co. usually import.
TB
No. 1 P— 15 butts fine pale sherry
65 hogsheads ditto ditto
450 quarter-casks ditto ditto
100 octaves ditto ditto
No. 1 PG— 4 butts ditto gold ditto
18 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
40 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
24 octaves ditto ditto ditto
No. 1 G— 3 butts fine gold ditto
6 hogsheads ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
12 octaves ditto ditto
No. 2 P— 2 butts super old pale ditto
4 hogsheads ditto ditto
12 quarter-casks ditto ditto
No. 2 PG— 1 butt superior old pale gold ditto
1 hogshead ditto ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto
No. 2 G— 1 hogshead superior old gold ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto
No. 3 P— 1 butt very superior pale ditto
2 hogsheads ditto ditto
12 quarter-casks ditto ditto
No. 3 PG— 1 butt very superior gold ditto
1 hogshead ditto ditto
5 quarter-casks ditto ditto
No. 3 G— 1 hogshead ditto ditto
4 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Goods, on account of whom it may concern.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
41 bales and cases of the undermentioned goods, damaged by sea water—
R in triangle C under 243
15 pairs doeskin trousers, slightly damaged
90 ditto much ditto
SM in diamond
14—10 pieces 72-inch grey sheeting
15—10 ditto ditto ditto
16—24 12-4 white marsella quilts
24 10-4 ditto counterpanes
17—24 10-4 ditto ditto
48 12-4 ditto ditto
18—50 dozen white cotton braces
2 ditto scarlet jerseys
19—70 pairs kersey trousers
36 boys' blue chesterfields
14 men's drab driving kersey coats
20—25 men's blue pilot coats
17 ditto drab shepherd
21—60 ditto black and coloured doe coats
36 boys' ditto ditto
22—120 pairs men's mole trousers
23—40 dozen twilled regattas, beaders
103—100 pairs 9-4 superfine blankets
107—100 ditto ditto ditto
108—100 ditto 8-4 grey ditto
Terms at sale.

Highly-important Sale of First-class Drapery, Slops, Shawls Carpets, Rugs, Damasks, Clothing, &c., &c., &c.
Two Days' Sale of 365 Bales and Cases of really Choice Goods.
Without reserve.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, TUESDAY, 11th, WEDNESDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock each day precisely,
The whole having positively to be sold to the highest bidder, the trade and speculators will do well to attend.
The goods comprise a general assortment of
Best Witney and coloured blankets
Medium ditto blankets
White counterpanes and quilts
Coloured ditto ditto ditto
Brussels and tapestry carpets
Kidderminster and imperial
Axminster rugs
Floorcloth and table covering
Worsted, damask, and moreens
Table linen and napkins
Printed druggets and serges.
MANCHESTER GOODS.
Horrock's longcloths
30 to 36 inch white sheetings
72 to 80 inch ditto ditto
30 to 36 inch grey ditto
72 to 80 inch ditto ditto
36 inch linen checks
Stout cotton and linen checks
Drab moleskins and cords
2-8 and 5-4 prints, fancy
2-8 and 5-4 navy blues
Chintz furniture
Rolla shirtings and silesias
SLOPS AND CLOTHING.
American pea coats
Pilot and monkey jackets
Superfine cloth coats, of every description
Black and fancy doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
White and coloured shirts
Turned regatta and striped shirts
Blue and scarlet shirts
White lambswool vests and pants
Duck and canvas trousers
Drab and silk mole trousers
Worsted cord trousers
Blue beaver and pilot trousers
Waterproof clothing
FANCY GOODS.
Corahs and fancy bandannas
Ladies' neckties
Gents' opera ties
Hosiery and gloves, in great variety
French merinos and coburgs
Black gros and satinette coloured fancy silks, in great variety
Rich satin and silk dresses
Ditto ditto ditto bonnets
Ditto ditto ditto ribbons
Ditto shawls and scarfs
Superior white coutille stays
Ditto 8-4 oil table covering
Silk and gingham umbrellas
FURS.
One case real sable furs
CARPETS.
Real patent tapestry
Ditto ditto Brussels
4-4 Kidderminster and imperial
A splendid lot of rugs to match
A splendid assortment of wool polkas and visites
Ditto ditto velvet and satin
The whole of the above goods are landed, and will positively be sold.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Furniture! Furniture!! Furniture!!!
MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Yeomans, of William-street, Woolloomooloo,
A very valuable lot of furniture, viz.
Dining room.—Beautifully fitted up with the best of furniture and splendid paintings
Drawing room.—All rosewood, to match
Bedrooms.—Also in the best style, with marble stands, &c.
The hall, kitchen, and stable, will be found replete with every necessary
Also, a handsome dog-cart, fine upstanding horse, and harness, complete.
N.B.—The auctioneer can with confidence recommend this really splendid lot of household furniture, and that the sale will be without reserve, as the proprietor is leaving the colony early this month.

Valuable Property at Mount Lachlan, near Redfern.
THE MESSRS. MOORE have been favoured with instructions to sell by private contract,
A most eligible piece of land, on which is erected a brick cottage and detached kitchen, in the best part of Mount Lachlan, Redfern, in the parish of Alexandria, and bounded—north, by the road leading to the Sydney Common; west, Lot 14; south, Lot 12; east, Lot 10. To be sold reasonable.
Title—grant from the crown.

Horses, Milking Cows, and Working Bullocks.
MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 11th, at Mr. Maher's Inn, Bridge-street, Windsor, at 11 o'clock,
About 20 head of milking cows, perfectly broken, and in good condition—also
A number of working bullocks, in good condition, with bows, yokes, and chains—and
About 15 head of useful horses.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.

TUESDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock.
To Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry invoices of very choice
Wines and spirits, bottled and draught
Ale and porter
Cordials and cigars.
Full particulars in a future issue.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.
Damaged Silk, Satin, and Velvet Bonnets
French Merino Dresses, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Ex Granite City from London.
Slightly damaged by sea water.
EN over 98
Printed cotton frocks
Trimmed alpacas and orleans
Printed de laines
Plaid circular dresses, and girdles
Alpaca ditto ditto ditto
Boys' gala plaid coats
Rich, satin checked, China frocks
French merino dresses
Braided cashmere, French merino coats and vests
Plaid skirts and silk vests
French glace frocks, richly trimmed
Case No. 99—
Dark silk trimmed bonnets
Satin and velvet ditto
Velvet trimmed and lace bonnets
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 10th July.
To Merchants and others.
10 Tons Beche-le-Mer
Tortoiseshell
15 Tons Yams.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 tons beche-le-mer
15 tons yams
Tortoiseshell.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, JULY 10.
To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and others.
Superb Diamond Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Studs, Diamond, and other Snuff Boxes.
Superior Gold and Silver English Watches
Ditto Geneva Watches
Rings, Colored Gold Brooches.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 oclock,
Gold hunting English levers in variety
Gold Geneva, open face, and hunting levers
Coloured gold brooches
Gold armlets
DIAMOND GOODS.
Rings, cluster, single stone, half hoops, all of the first water.
Superb bracelets
Necklets
Studs in variety
Pins
Elegant diamond and other snuff boxes
Terms at sale.
☞ The attention of the trade, and parties in want of first class goods is solicited to the above really choice lot of diamonds of the first water.

TUESDAY, 11th July.
Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons' Celebrated Chocolate and Cocoa.
Ex Neerlands India.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the Agents of Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol (manufacturers to the Queen), to sell by auction at their Mart, No. 262, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the following choice assortment of Fry's celebrated chocolates and cocoas, viz.—
Churchman's chocolate
Vanilla ditto
Soluble ditto
Trinidad ditto, for eating
Paste ditto, in pots with view
Crystal drop ditto
Stick ditto
Plain ditto
Gold miners' ditto
Dietetic cocoa, in ¼ lbs.
Soluble ditto.
Framed window tablets and posting bills will be given to purchasers.
Terms, liberal.
J. S. Fry and Sons have all the advantages which experience and a manufactory on a large scale can command.
Fry's French chocolates, which are used at the royal table, and by the first nobility, are delicious, both taken as a beverage and for eating.
Those who wish a cup of really fine delicious well frothed chocolate to pass softly off the palate should obtain these articles. Important directions are contained in each package. Most persons have never tasted this beverage in perfection.
Fry's chocolate bonbons are delicious and nutritious condiments for invalids, the nursery, and the luncheon table, and especially adapted for presents.
Their celebrated soluble cocoa is so moderate in price, it will go farther than inferior qualities, thus purchasers obtain most for their money by using FRY and SONS' SOLUBLE COCOA.
Fry's dietetic and granulated cocoas possesses perfect solubility, light, nutritious, and delicate articles; to invalids invaluable.
Fry's patent cocoa possesses a full flavour, and has invariably maintained the highest character for quality.
Obtained the Prize Medal, Great Exhibition, 1851.
Established, 1728.

Wreck of the SIR HENRY HARDINGE, 608 tons burthen, built in 1844, 12 years A1 at Lloyd's.
On account of whom it may concern.—As she now lies on Smoky Cape.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, first lot to be offered,
On account of whom it may concern,
The wreck of the SIR HENRY HARDINGE, 608 tons register, built in 1844, 12 years A1 at Lloyd's, with all her sails, masts, spars, tackle, boats, provisions, &c, &c., as she now lies on Smoky Cape, about 40 miles to the northward of Port Macquarie, and near the entrance of M'Leay River.
Terms, cash.

50 Barrels prime American Flour.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, 8th July, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels fine American flour.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 13th instant.
"Ann and Maria," A1 at Lloyds.
Unquestionably the finest brig in harbour, being a first-class British-built vessel of 263 tons register, but carries upwards of 450 tons dead weight. Classed A1 at Lloyds for eight years, being possessed of the following qualifications:
Thoroughly substantial build and good materials
Stowage for large cargo, being the largest brig out of this port
Remarkably stanch, landing her cargo without a stain
Classed A1 at Lloyds for 8 years
Good and commodious cabin accommodations
Excellent sea boat and fast sailer
In first-rate condition in hull, spars, sails and gear, and in fact is in every respect in the best possible order, requiring nothing but crew and provisions to send her on a voyage.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
That splendid A1 first-class British-built brig ANN AND MARIA, 263 tons register, but carries upwards of 450 tons dead weight (being the largest and unquestionably the finest brig out of this port), with all her sails, gear, boats, stores, and appurtenances, as she now lies at Whittell's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to the day of sale.
The A1 first-class clipper British-built brig was built at Sunderland in 1849, with special reference to strength and large carrying properties, combined with good sailing qualities, and stands A1 at Lloyds for eight years: is coppered with heavy metal and copper-fastened in a very superior manner. Her cabin accommodations are first-rate. Dimensions per register are 88 feet 8-10ths, beam 23 feet 8-10ths, and depth of hold 15 feet 4-10ths.
☞ Parties requiring a vessel for the eastern trade to convey teas, sugar—or even to bring down a cargo of flour from South America—could not possibly meet with one in every way so suited for such purposes. They are especially invited to visit and thoroughly overhaul her prior to the day of sale, as upon inspection she cannot fail to meet with their approval.
The auctioneers feel great confidence in strongly recommending this vessel to the especial notice of those engaged in our colonial trade, or in fact to any one who requires a thorough good money-making substantial craft. She is only parted with by her present owner, in consequence of her being much too valuable a vessel for his purposes. To those, therefore, interested in the mercantile marine, the above presents an opportunity rarely to be met with.
Inventories are in course of preparation, and further particulars can be ascertained at the office of the Auctioneers.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved endorsed bills, at 3, 4, 5, and 6 months' date.

To Drapers, Hosiers, and others.
New, Choice, and Seasonable Goods, just landed, and for positive unreserved sale.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Several invoices of new, choice, and seasonable goods, comprising—
SHAWLS.
China crape, very superior
Cashmere filled ditto
French cashmere
Small filled ditto
White, black, scarlet, and amber scarf ditto
SCARVES AND SHAWLS.
Fine tartan wool shawls
Check wool scarves
Fine ditto ditto
Yellow ditto ditto
DRESSES.
French barege dresses
Rich lilac French toulard and green check
Empress silk dresses
DRESSES AND ROBES.
Claret crape de Lyons, for evening dresses
Real Norwich figured robes
French figured
Moire antique
Norwich poplin
French merino, braided
Alpaca dresses
Watered Irish poplin
Figured pink ditto
Arcadian, Chinese, and Affghan robes, &c., &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Brown and white spot silk
Square cashmere
Cashmere scarfs
Ditto plush and velvet.
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Rich amber damasks, curtains, fringe.
BLANKETS.
J A B, S under, in diamond.
21 - 100 pairs 8-4 blankets
22—100 ditto 10-4 ditto.
HOSIERY.
Lambswool hose
Ditto pink shirts
Ditto white ditto
Children's polkas
Woollen gaiters
Scotch tweed shirts.
Terms at sale.

Adamantine Candles
Prime Cork Rose Butter.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, July 11, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Q in diamond—143 boxes, each 14 lbs., adamantine candles
72 firkins prime Cork rose butter.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Peter Godeffroy, F. Johnston, Master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, July 11th, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned goods, more or less damaged by sea water.
J G R in diamond. 271.—One case—
1 4 dozen fine white shirts, fancy fronts
1 5 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
50 5 ditto linen ditto, ditto
60 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
70 4 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
272.—One case—
3 18 dozen fancy regatta shirts, pressed
5 7 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
273.—One case—
50 men's japanned waterproof coats
277.—One case—
5912 24 men's black cloth vests
5034 24 ditto ditto ditto
5573 12 ditto ditto satin ditto
5815 12 ditto ditto ditto ditto
5905 12 ditto ditto ditto
5982 12 ditto ditto French ditto
5060 24 ditto fancy moiré antique ditto
5906 12 ditto corrie silk ditto
5913 12 ditto checked barratheas
5796 12 ditto fancy toilet ditto
5704 12 ditto ditto ditto
278.—One case—
3 24 men's reversible waterproof coats
2 24 ditto ditto ditto
1 24 ditto ditto ditto
281.—One case—
5586 10 pairs men's drab kersey trousers
5868 20 ditto ditto ditto
5869 18 ditto ditto ditto
5603 25 ditto fancy doe
283.—One case—
5938 9 men's blue pilot chesters
5917 12 ditto ditto ditto
5916 18 ditto ditto ditto
6083 12 ditto ditto ditto
285.—One case—
6136 24 men's black cloth cloaks
6082 24 ditto ditto ditto
6138 24 ditto ditto ditto
6129 12 ditto ditto ditto
288.—One case—
1 60 men's japanned waterproof coats
291.—One case—
4 25 dozen fancy regatta shirts, pressed
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

Stock-in-trade of Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Spirits, Beer, Wine, Ironmongery, Household Furniture, Library, Gigs, Carts, Horses, Harness, and other Surplus Properties, by order of Mr. John Wood's, Dublin House.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Mr. John Woods to sell by auction, on the Premises, 256, George-street, to commence on MONDAY next, July 10th, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely, and to continue every other day, to allow time for delivery,
Superior household furniture, comprising
Mahogany dining tables
Horsehair mahogany chairs
Loo tables
Sideboard
Mahogany bookcase
Brussels carpets
Window hangings
Bronze fender and fireirons
Semi-grand pianoforte
Ladies' work table
Handsome ornaments
Quantity of plated ware
Glassware
Venetian and fancy wire blinds
Iron bedsteads
Dressing tables
Washstands
Looking and pier glasses
A beautiful assortment of china
Galvanic battery complete
A well selected library, comprising the most modern works, amongst which will be found—
Scott's novels complete, in 25 vols.
Byron's works
Sheridan's Life and Dramatic Works
Allison's History, in 14 vols.
Gibbon's Roman Empire
French Revolution, by Thiers
Howitt's Journal of Lieterature and Science
United Service Journal
Lochart's Life of Scott
Southey's British Admirals
Waverley Novels, complete in two vols.
Brewer's Beauties of Ireland
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar
Dickens' Works
Mrs. Ellis' ditto
Cooper's ditto
Griffin's ditto
Moore's ditto
Byron's ditto
Shakespeare's ditto
Dumas' ditto
And a great variety of other works.
After which,
The stock of groceries and oilmen's stores
Hysonskin teas, chests, halves, and quarters
Congou tea
Loaf sugar
Crushed ditto
Java bright
Crystallised
Coffee
Sardines
Rice
Flour
Starch
Blue
English cheese, prime double Glo'ster
Bermuda arrowroot
Soluble chocolate
Coffee, in 1 lb. and ¼ lb. tins
Red herrings, in tins
Fresh herrings
Lobsters, in tins
Salmon, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins
Jordan almonds
Muscatel raisins
Currants, in barrels
Bloater and herring paste
Swiss cheese
Jams, assorted
Whybrow's pint and quart pickles
Bottled fruits
Bottled vinegar
Maccaroni and vermicelli
Liverpool salt
Negrohead tobacco, in and out of bond
Raspberry vinegar
Mould candles
Liverpool soap
Black pepper in bags
Round boxes of matches
Fine table salt
Barcelona nuts
Muscatel rasins
Chicory in tins
Castor oil
China preserves in cases
Candle cotton
Grocers' paper
Post and foolscap paper
Mustard in tins
SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS.
Martell's brandy, in and out of bond
Henessey's pale brandy in cases
B. P. rum, in and out of bond
Port wine, ditto ditto
Sherry, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Ditto in hogsheads and quarters
Champagne, 1 and 2 dozen cases
Case gin, various brands
Old tom, 1 dozen cases
Byass' ale and porter, pints and quarts
Guinness porter in draught
Concentrated lemon acid
Stock of Drapery
Boots and shoes
Earthenware and glassware
Horses
Carts
Gigs
Harness
Scales and weights
and a variety of other articles will be duly advertised as the sale progresses.
☞ Terms of sale will be liberal—approved bills at 3, 4, and 5 months.
All acceptances of Mr. John Woods, at whatever date, will be taken as cash, less bank interest.

Household Furniture, Blankets, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Donovan, to sell on the Premises, Lower George-street, (opposite Mr. Fisher's Stores,) THIS DAY, 8th July, at 11 o'clock,
A superior lot of household furniture (quite new), consisting of
Four-post bedsteads, cheffonier, dressing and dining tables, washingstands and service, pier glass, 3 sofas, palliasses, matting, stretchers, complete, safe, dish covers, plated branch candlesticks, cane-bottom chairs, fender, fire-irons, bedding, decanters, glass, crockery, pictures, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Price's Belmont Sperm Candles.
For the benefit of whom it may concern, landed, ex Antipodes, ——, master, from London, all more or less damaged by sea water.
RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART will sell by auction at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
WP | 1-120—120 boxes Price's Belmont sperm candles.
Terms, cash.

Valuable Sixty-Acre Farm,
CASTLE HILL.
RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 12 o'clock,
An excellent farm of sixty acres, situated in the district of Castle Hill, between Parramatta and Dural, on the great north road leading to Wiseman's Ferry, described as follows, viz.—Bounded on the west side Alexander M'Dougal's farm, bearing south 25 degrees west 30 chains 10 links; on the south by a line bearing east 25 degrees south 21 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 25 degrees east 30 chains 10 links; and on the north by Jedd and part of Buckridge's farms, bearing west 25 degrees north.
This farm is admirably adapted for either agricultural or dairy purposes, the land being of the very best description. To parties of small capital commencing life an opportunity such as this should not be neglected; at no distant period, the increased facilities of communication that will be afforded by railways will render property in this locality exceedingly valuable.
Terms, liberal. Title, unexceptionable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

The Retreat.
Splendid Marine Villa Sites,
Vaucluse Estate, Parsley Bay.
RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, 478, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at 12 o'clock,
A portion of the most valuable part of the celebrated Vaucluse Estate, known as "the Retreat."
This delightful marine villa property is most picturesquely situated on the high land at the head of Parsley Bay, commanding most extensive and varied views of the magnificent harbour of Port Jackson.
The property is divided into four allotments, each having a frontage to the village high road and to the village lower road, thus affording double frontage.
Lot 1 has a frontage to village high road of 186 feet, by a depth of about 340 feet more or less. The frontage to village lower road is 75 feet, containing 3 roods 33 perches.
Lot 2 has a frontage to village high road of 186 feet, depth 330, lower road, frontage 75 feet, containing 3 roods 27 perches.
Lot 3.—Frontage to village high road 168 feet, depth 360 feet, lower road frontage 123 feet, containing 1 acre 0 roods 18 perches.
Lot 4.—Frontage to village high road 168 feet, depth 420 feet, lower road frontage 120 feet, containing 1 acre 1 rood 8 perches
The auctioneers have great confidence in presenting this valuable and compact property to public competition, well knowing that parties desirous of possessing themselves of a beautiful site for a Marine Villa, will, on inspection, at once determine to purchase here, situated as this is in the immediate vicinity of the Lighthouse, &c., and having the double advantage of access to the City either by water or by the South Head Road.
Terms, most liberal, will be declared at time of sale.
Title unexceptionable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Saddlers, Country Storekeepers, &c.
Five Cases very superior Saddlery, &c., just landed, ex Balmoral.
MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
C in circle, 1—Five cases saddlery, &c., comprising
Gents' all-over hogskin saddles
Ladies' superior ditto ditto
Middlemore's bridles, assorted
Strong cart whips, 5, 6, and 7 feet
Heads and reins
Twisted snaffles
Jockey whips
Dray whips, 4, 5, 6, and 7 feet
Smoker's companions
Cigar cases
Folding chair, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
For Peremptory Sale.
18,573 Sheep, together with the Coolah Station.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees of the late W. Lawson, Esq., to sell by public auction, on an early date, due notice of which will be given.
18,573 good sound sheep, of various ages and sexes, together with that magnificent station known as Coolah, situate about twelve miles from the celebrated Cassilis District.
Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

Without reserve.
The A1 Clipper Brig CHESHIRE WITCH, 150 tons burthen, will carry 220 tons; very suitable for the Melbourne trade.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th of July, at half-past 2 o'clock, without reserve.
The fine fast-sailing A1 British-built clipper brig CHESHIRE WITCH, 150 tons burthen, coppered and copper-fastened, with boats, ground tackling, a good chronometer, and a most complete inventory.
She is ballasted, and may be got ready for sea at a moment's notice.
☞ This well known trader is in first-rate condition, and remarkably well found with every requisite.
With good sailing qualities she combines large carrying capabilities, having lately delivered at Melbourne, in good order, 220 tons sugar. She has very superior cabin accommodations for fourteen passengers.
This is a first-rate opportunity for parties wishing to purchase a most complete and desirable vessel, admirably adapted for the Melbourne, or indeed any other trade.
She now lies in the Cove, opposite the Watermen's Stairs, near Campbell's Wharf; and every facility will be given to intending purchasers for inspecting her previous to the day of sale.
Inventories at the Rooms.

THAT CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE and AGRICULTURAL and PASTORAL ESTATE, known as MATAVAI situate in the county of Cumberland, divided from the county of Camden by the River Nepean, and distant from the city only about 40 miles.
☞ This unique and beautiful property—the *beau ideal* of a country home—is situate within a few miles of Camden and Campbelltown, in the Cobbity District; and, leaving out of the question its great capabilities as a dairy and agricultural farm, is certainly one of the most picturesque retreats to be met with in the county, and highly worthy of the attention of every one whose pursuits will admit of their residing upon it, or whose requirements may induce the occupation, for farming or other purposes.
The scenery is of the most charming description, especially viewing it from the verandah at Matavai House, the open cleared lands occupying the foreground, with the river winding through them—the forest lands, with the village church of Cobbity beyond, and the Camden spire in the distance. Indeed it would be difficult to select scenery more varied and beautiful than is to be met with at Matavai.
MORT and CO. have received the instructions of the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
That early and well-known selection, comprising about 800 ACRES of first-rate land, situate in the heart of some of the very choicest agricultural estates in the colony—Denbigh, the residence of the Reverend Thomas Hassall; Vermont and Westwood, occupied by J. J. Riley, Esq.; Brownlow Hill, the seat of George Macleay, Esq., M.C., being its immediate neighbours, on three sides, whilst the famous farms of Bringelly come up to it on the fourth.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
upon it have cost a vast sum from time to time, amongst the most prominent of which may be mentioned
A SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, having within it every convenience for a large family.
STABLES, DAIRY, GRANARY, BARN, and a variety of other improvements.
LARGE VINEYARD, now in full bearing, occupying upwards of 3 acres, including a portion of Garden Ground.
LUCERNE PADDOCK, and various other cultivation paddocks.
VARIOUS COTTAGES and BUILDINGS, upon different portions of the Estate, as shown upon the plan.
A very large portion of the land is of the richest in the district, and is cleared, stumped, and fenced, and at present, or has been, under cultivation. The remainder is open forest—affording winter grass and summer shade—upon which is some fine timber. The whole estate is abundantly watered, having a large extent of frontage to the waters of the Nepean on one side, and to Cobbity Creek on the other.
The lease of the present tenant expires on the 1st January next, when possession can be given; and it may be well to mention that there are a number of applicants for the purchase of the property in sections, but the proprietors prefer selling it as a whole.
The terms may be liberally arranged for mortgage or otherwise, upon application to the Auctioneers.

WOLLONGONG.
To be sold by auction, a Small Farm, containing 22 Acres, on the road leading from Wollongong to Dapto.
MR. JOHN COLLIE has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Harp Inn, Wollongong, on THURSDAY, the 10th July,
A first-rate farm, containing twenty-two acres, more or less, situated on the main road leading from Wollongong to Dapto and Kiama, and only distant about five miles from Wollongong, and admirably adapted for a public house or general store; it is also bounded by a public road leading to the Illawarra Lake, and contiguous to the property of — Yates, Esq.
To the small capitalist this is a chance which should not be lost sight of, as any industrious person either building a store or roadside inn, would in the course of a very few years realise a handsome fortune; two hundred pounds of the purchase money may lie for three years without interest. For further information regarding terms, &c., apply to the auctioneer.
Title unexceptionable.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 29th June, 1854.
KEELES V. PHILLIPS AND ANOTHER.
ON MONDAY, the 31st day of July next, at noon, at Mudgee, on the premises, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate (other than an equity of redemption) of the above named defendants, Charles Richard Phillips and William Coogan, or either of them, in and to about two roods and thirty-eight perches, in the Town of Mudgee, parish of Mudgee, county of Wellington, being allotment No. 5, of section No. 21, commencing at the north-east corner allotment No. 4, and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains 70 links, dividing it from that allotment; on the west by a line bearing north 2 chains, dividing it from Cox's land; on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains 70 links, dividing it from Mortimer-street; and on the east by a line bearing south 2 chains, dividing it from Cox's-street, to the north-east corner of allotment No. 4, as aforesaid, being the allotment sold as lot 107, in pursuance of the proclamation of 3rd August, 1848. After which sundry blacksmiths' tools and some sheet iron, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

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MARRIAGE.

On July 4th, by special license, by the Rev. J. Dougall, at the residence of the bride's father, Rushcutter's Bay, Mr. H. Nicholson, of Lincoln, to Jessie Hill, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Clark.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of his parents, 387, Castlereagh-street North, Walter Broughton, the beloved son of Dr. B. O'Brien, aged 12 years and 3 months.

At Parramatta, in her ninetieth year, Mrs. Jane Bennett, who arrived in this colony in 1799.

On the 17th March last, at Loddington Hall, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, England, after a short illness, in her twenty-ninth year, Elizabeth, wife of John Pell Dainty, Esq., and sister of Mrs. Pulver, 91, Hunter-street, Sydney.

On Sunday, 2nd July, Mary, relict of the late William Cole, Esq., of Rolvenden, in the County of Kent, yeoman, aged 54 years.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the deceased Mr. Anthony Tuohy, formerly of Lemon-Tree Inn, Phillip-street, are invited to attend his funeral; to move from the Neptune Inn, Princes-street, To-morrow (Sunday) morning, at eight o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker. Hunter-street, 8th July.

TYPES!—PRINTING TYPES!!—From one of the first London Foundries. The assortment comprises Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, Pearl; and upwards of ONE HUNDRED FOUNTS of two line and fancy letters, suitable for a Newspaper and first-class Printing Office. Also, brass galleys, brass rules, &c., &c. To be sold by public Auction. Particulars in a future advertisement.

PIANO FORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO., having completed the alterations to their Warerooms, are enabled to keep a much larger Stock of Instruments on view, of every description and style, by the most eminent makers; also every article connected with the music trade. Just opened, new and fashionable music.

SONGS.	WALTZES.
To-Day	Peort du Soir
Yesterday	Belle of the Fête
To-morrow	Rose de Mai
Scotch Emigrant	Faust
Bonnie Dundee	Mario
Hearts and Homes	Sylph
POLKAS.	QUADRILLES.
Sultan	Sultan
Fleur-de-lis	England
Midnight	Constantinople
Rose de Matin	American
Boudoir	Cameronians
Brides	

All beautifully illustrated.
Pianoforte solos and duets, in great variety.
Violin, guitar, violoncello, and harp strings.
W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Musical Repository, 314, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Country orders promptly attended to.

GREAT REDUCTION!! GREAT REDUCTION.
FOR 40s., Mahogany Case of white-handle Table Knives, consisting of 52 PIECES, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 7s. 6d., a Toilet Looking Glass, best plate glass, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 9s. 6d., 12 Table Knives and Forks, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 3s., MARKET BASKETS, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 2s. 3d., Lady's Leather Reticule, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 6s. 6d., Leather Reticules, with Crochet and Knitting Apparatus, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 3s. 6d., Ladies' superior CARPET RETICULES, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 1s. 6d., a Bottle of Coward's best Lavender Water, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 1s. 3d., One Pound of superior Old Windsor Soap, at Crouch's Bazaar.
FOR 1s., 12 yards of superior ROOM PAPER, at Crouch's Bazaar.
Storekeepers and Wholesale Buyers may be supplied at a great reduction in price. The undersigned having just taken stock, has determined upon offering the same at reduced price.
G. J. CROUCH, Importer,
336, George-street, Sydney, (Opposite the Old Burial Ground.)

ON SALE by the undersigned—
Dark Martell's brandy, in bulk and cases
Pale Planat and U. Vineyard ditto ditto
Claret, sauterne, champagne, hock, in 1 dozen cases
Ports and sherries, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Allsopp's bottled ale, absinth, liqueurs, &c.
Gruyère and Swiss cheese, maccaroni, vermicelli, sardines, chocolate, French and German preserves, vinegar, pickles, mustard, cigars, &c.
Black and fancy winter doeskins
Paris silk hats, felt ditto
J. G. RENATEAU, 650, Lower George-street.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—Routledge's Railway Library,
One Shilling and Sixpence each.
Lilly Dawson, by Mrs. Crowe
Dark Scenes of History, by G. P. R. James
The Romance of War, by James Grant
Cinq Mars, or the Conspiracy, by De Vigny
The Little Wife, by Mrs. Grey
The Conspirator, by Miss Dupuy
The Aide-de-Camp, by James Grant
Whitefriars, by the Author of Whitehall
The Scarlet Letter, by N. Hawthorne
The House of the Seven Gables, by N. Hawthorne
The Knight of St. John, by Anna Maria Porter
Jasper Lyle: a Tale of Africa, by Mrs. Warde
Adelaide Lindsay, edited by the Author of Emelia Wyndham
The Scottish Cavalier, by James Grant
Grace and Isabel, by Miss M'Intosh
The Recluse of Norway, by Anna Maria Porter
Lilias Davenant, by Miss Stewart
The Jew of Denmark, from the Danish, by Goldsmidt
Discipline, by Mrs. Brunton
Self-Control, by Mrs. Brunton
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The following are a few of the leading articles:—
Splendid Sèvres porcelain vases, candlesticks, tea sets
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Best razors in cases, Cowvan's Canton strops and paste
Fine gold and silver imitation jewellery of every description
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Crochet silk purses and reticules
Algerein bracelets and elastic silk garters
Paris made tortoiseshell back combs
Brushes and combs of all descriptions
Perfumery in all its branches
Real Paris kid gloves, flowers, and ladies' boots
Papier maché ware, a varied stock
Silver-mounted smelling bottles and corals, and a great variety of beautiful *objets de fantaisie*, too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.
HAMBURGER AND SONS,
286, George-street, New Buildings.

TO THE PUBLIC OF SYDNEY.—The undersigned has great pleasure in recommending with confidence, to private families, connoisseurs, &c., the choice selections of wines now lying in his cellars:
Port wines—of fine full body and choice flavour
Ditto—of rich bouquet and peculiar softness
Ditto—a very old wine, and strongly recommended for its purity and delicate flavor
Sherries—of a choice pale color, a beautiful wine
Ditto.—Fine gold color, rich in character
Ditto.—Fine old brown, really a delightful wine, being of a full vinous character
Madeira.—Undoubtedly the finest sample ever imported in colony, 7 years in bottle, and still retaining the delightful aroma and delicious flavour peculiar to this beautiful wine
Clarets.—Assorted brands, "La Rose," "La Tour," "Margaux"
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Champagnes—of acknowledged first-class natures
These wines are all of the finest vintage, and are alike distinguished for purity and soundness, therefore as invaluable to the invalid, as they are to the connoisseur all that can be desired.
I. O. GLANHAM,
156, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Ready-Made Clothing.—The undersigned having long seen the great and growing necessity of a depôt where gentlemen may suit themselves with first-class ready-made clothes, with as little trouble and as much certainty as in choosing a hat, have recently organised a regular staff of first-rate workmen, for the exclusive purpose of making up every description of useful and fashionable clothing; they are, therefore happy to inform their patrons and the public, that they have now ready a large assortment, suitable for ball room, bush, or business; two qualities only are kept—the very best and second-best—the latter of which is warranted infinitely superior to what is usually sold as first, and answers every purpose of that quality, the cash price for which is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Black, dress, or frock coat	3	15	0
Ditto lounge, paletot, or shooting coat...	2	15	0
Ditto dress trousers	1	15	0
Ditto dress waistcoats	0	18	0
Overcoats from	2	10	0

And every article pertaining to a gentleman's outfit on the same moderate terms.
HENRY HAYES and CO., Naval and Military Tailors, 416, George-street.

TO BANKERS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, and others.—Iron Safe for sale, privately, namely—A wrought-iron framed safe, formed in panels.

	ft.	in.
Width in front	7	2
Depth	7	2
Height	7	0

It has several iron compartments, with shelves, drawers, &c. fireproof.
Apply to ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer and Agent, No. 453, George-street.

SCHOOL BOOKS, on Sale by WAUGH and COX, 554, George-street.

ENGLISH.
Blair's Preceptor. Butter's Etymological Spelling. Carpenter's Spelling. Corner's Play Grammar. Enfield's Speaker. English Speller. Fenning's Universal Spelling. Guy's Spelling. Guy's Orthographical Exercises. Gleig's School Series. Johnson's Dictionary, various sizes. Keble's British Spelling. Lennie's Grammar. Key to ditto. Lovechild's (Mrs.) Child's Grammar. Mavor's Spelling. Mary's Grammar. M'Culloch's Third Book. M'Culloch's Series of Lessons. M'Culloch's Course of Reading. Murray's Grammar. Murray's Grammar, abridged. Murray's Reader. Murray's Introduction. Murray's Exercises. Murray's Mylius's First Book of Poetry. Tegg's First Book for Children. Tegg's Second Book for children. Universal Spelling Book.

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English Grammar and Miscellany. Natural Geography and ditto. Popular Geology and ditto. Popular Astronomy and ditto.

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GEOGRAPHY.
Bigland's Geography. Ewan's Australian ditto. Gaulter's Geography. Ditto Questions. Goldsmith's Geography. Guy's ditto. Keith on the Globes. Stewart's Modern Geography.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, &c.
Arithmetic for Schools and Families. Bellamy's Arithmetic. Bonnycastle's Algebra. Ditto Key to ditto. Ditto Astronomy. Ditto Geometry. Cassell's Arithmetic. Colenso's ditto. Ditto Key to ditto. Ditto Algebra. Davidson's Arithmetic. De Morgan's ditto. Gray's ditto. Hotson's Arithmetical Algebra. Hutton's ditto. Ingram's Arithmetic and Key. Ditto Mathematics. Joyce's Arithmetic. Quetelet's Natural Philosophy. Simson's Euclid. Thomson's Euclid.

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Alison's Epitome. Little Arthur's History of England. Goldsmith's ditto. Geography and History, by a Lady. Magnall's Questions. Markham's Germany. Ditto France. Ditto England. Pinnock's England. Ditto Rome. Ditto Greece. Robinson's Grammar History. White's Great Britain. Ditto France. Ditto Sacred History.

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Modern	Bible and Gospel	Rome
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First Catechism	General Knowledge	Agriculture
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Anthon's Caesar. Ditto Cicero. Ditto Horace, by Doering. Ditto Sallust. Arnold's Antiq. Epitome. Ditto Eclogae. Ditto Cicero; part 1, Orations; part 2, Epistles; part 3, Tusculan Disputations; part 4, on the Supreme Good. Ditto Eclogae Horatianae, parts 1 and 2. Ditto Henry's First Latin Book; Second, Ditto, Introduction to Prose Composition, parts 1 and 2. Arnold's Rapier's Latin Verse Book. Arnold's Key to Ellysian Exercises. Arnold's Eclogae Ovidianae. Bradley's Eutropius, by White. Beza's Latin New Testament. Cassell's Lessons in Latin Cicero Epistles. Dymock's Cæsar, full calf. Dymock's Virgil, ditto. Dymock's Ovidii Metamorp. Donaldson's Latin Grammar. Eward VI. Latin Grammar. Ellis's Exercises, 12mo, bound. Ellis's Key to Exercises, full bound. Eton Latin Grammar, ditto by Smith. Gunn's Livy. Hunter's Virgil. Kennedy's Second Latin Reading Book. Macgowan's First Lessons. Macgowan's Second ditto. Penrose's Easy Exercises. Ruddimann's Rudiments. Ditto by Hunter. Stewart's Nepos. Stewart's Introduction. Valpy's First Latin Exercises. Valpy's Latin Grammar. Valpy's Vocabulary. Valpy's Delectus. Valpy's Second Delectus. Valpy's Virgil. Valpy's Horace; with English Notes. Valpy's Second Latin Exercises. Valpy's Juvenal. Zumpts' Latin Grammar.

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Arnold's First Book. Bossuet's Word Book. Bossuet's Phrase Book. Chambaud's Fables. Camban's French-English Conversations. Dutruc's Grammar. Delille's Modè de Poesie Française. Hamel's Grammar. Hamel's Exercise. Hamel's Key to ditto. Levizac's Grammar. Leçons Françaises. Meadow's Dictionary. Nugent's Dictionary. Perrin's Conversations. Perrin's Fables. Perrin's Spelling. Surenne's French Primer. Wanostrocht's Gil Blas. Wanostrocht's Numa Pompilius. Wanostrocht's Telémaque. Wanostrocht's Grammar. Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi. Wanostrocht's Charles XII. Wattez's French Idioms.

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SPANISH BOOKS.
Spanish Trésor. Key to ditto. De la Bàs Spanish Grammar. M'Henry's Spanish Exercises.
WAUGH and COX, 554, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The sale of Furniture advertised to take place at William-street, Woolloomooloo, is unavoidably postponed till TUESDAY next, the 11th instant. GEORGE SMITH.
N.B.—The Furniture will be on view, and catalogues will be ready on Monday, the 10th instant.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Six beds and stretchers, tables, pictures, crockery, glass, and other articles of household furniture, the property of a lodging-house keeper. Also a quantity of new and second-hand clothing and jewellery, all to be sold without the slightest reserve.

Fifty-five Packages Winter Drapery.—To close Accounts.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 8th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Fifty-five packages winter drapery
3 bales 11-4 witneys
2 ditto 12-4 ditto
2 ditto 12-4 woollen rugs
2 ditto 12-4 ditto
8 ditto 10-4 diaper rugs
5 ditto railway wrappers
2 ditto Welsh flannels
1 ditto patent Saxony
Children's merino dresses
Ladies' mantles
Velvet mantles
Satins, silks
Ribbons.
SLOPS.
2 bales blue serge shirts
1 ditto scarlet ditto
2 ditto lambswool vests
2 ditto ditto pants
2 ditto kersey drawers
10 cases moleskin trousers
5 ditto black and coloured doeskin ditto
2 ditto cloth coats
2 ditto monkey jackets
2 ditto pilot chesterfields
2 ditto ditto trousers
2 bales duck trousers
2 cases fancy vests
4 ditto waterproof clothing
2 bales diggers' shirts
2 ditto drab stockmen's coats
2 ditto ditto chesterfields
5 ditto assorted overcoats
MANCHESTER GOODS.
8 cases 36-inch white sheeting
4 bales 72-inch white sheeting
2 ditto 80 ditto ditto
1 ditto 90 ditto ditto
7 cases 5-4 fine prints
6 ditto 7-8 Hoyle's plates
2 ditto 7-9 black and white
2 ditto 5-4 navy blue
4 ditto twilled regatta shirting
3 ditto cotton ticks
Also—Gala plaids
Coburg cloths
Shawls
Wool polkas
Jackets
Coats and bootikins
Assorted haberdashery
Terms at sale.

Corks.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, July 11, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 bales wine and beer corks.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, July 11, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 bales Kent hops.
Terms at sale.

Positive Sale.—To close Consignments.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th July, at 10 o'clock precisely,
Remainder of the goods unsold at Tuesday's sale,
Hoes
Shovels
Plated ware
Cutlery
Silver guard chains
Watches
Tools
Snuffers and trays
Waiters
Spectacles.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Pictures, Ornaments, &c.
MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, on MONDAY, the 10th July, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, consisting of
Five wardrobes
Seven chests drawers and sideboards
Loo and round tables
Dining telescope tables
Dressing and kitchen tables
Washingstands, complete
Horsehair spring-bottom chairs
Cane-seated and cedar bottom chairs
Horsehair and chintz covered sofas
Couches and common sofas
Cheffonier and four-post state bedsteads
Iron bedstead and stretchers
Horsehair mattresses and bedding
Leather covered chairs and easy ditto
Pier glass, gilt and in rosewood frames
Large and small toilet glasses
Hearth rugs and carpets
Cheval glasses and pictures in frames
Ornaments and glass
Fenders and fire irons
Clocks and time pieces
Also, an extensive assortment of crockery, consisting of
Plated dishes, chambers
Cups and saucers
Jugs, bowls, and dinner services
Watches, pistols, shoes, boots
Cutlery, clothing, books, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Builders and others.
RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 11th July, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Ex Crescent City.
50 barrels Roman cement
93 ditto plaster of Paris
Ex Balmoral.
150 barrels whiting
50 ditto plaster of Paris
2000 fire bricks
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.
To close various Consignments,
RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The various parcels of Wine, &c., as underwritten.
Ex Adams.
D&Co. over X.
7 pipes stout old red port wine
14 hogsheads ditto
24 quarter-casks ditto
27 cases, 3 dozen each, full flavoured old port
43 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto
83 ditto, 1 ditto, ditto.
Ex Anna Margaretha.
BT in diamond P outside
6 hogsheads choice old port
2 pipes ditto.
Ex Doelwyk.
Diamond 6 hogsheads ditto
Ex Adams.
T in diamond
102 cases, 3 dozen each, Martines and Co.'s port
BS&Co. in diamond
2 pipes full and rich flavoured port
4 hogsheads ditto
12 quarter-casks ditto
Ex Adams.
D&Co. over GP
1 hogshead pale sherry
2 quarter-casks ditto
D&Co. over GG
2 hogsheads gold sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto
D&Co. over triangle in triangle G outside
3 hogsheads pale gold sherry
6 quarter-casks ditto
D&Co. over triangle in triangle P outside
3 hogsheads pale sherry
8 quarter-casks ditto
00 00 00
D&Co. over 3 3 3 over P
1 hogshead pale sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto
00 00 00
D&Co. over 3 3 3 over G
2 hogsheads pale gold sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto
Ex Aurora.
BC in diamond 8 outside
10 cases, 1 dozen each, superior golden sherry
10 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto
4 ditto, 3 ditto, ditto
Ex Earl Selkirk.
BC in diamond 8 outside
18 cases, 1 dozen each, golden sherry
10 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto
3 ditto, 8 ditto, ditto
PM 21 ditto, 1 ditto, pale sherry
JGB 23 ditto, ditto, ditto
Ex Queen of England.
BC in diamond 8 outside
10 cases, 1 dozen each, golden sherry
5 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, 3 ditto, ditto
7 ditto, 1 ditto, pale sherry
5 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto
8 ditto, 3 ditto, ditto
Ex Cyclone.
G 3 butts very superior golden sherry
Ex Justyn.
00 over Œ
1 butt very superior golden sherry
6 hogsheads ditto
00 over P
1 butt very superior pale sherry
Ex Queen of England.
LMC 2 hogsheads very superior pale sherry
3 quarter-casks ditto
Ex Templar.
WB 30 quarter-casks pale sherry
ML 8 butts ditto
Ex Esna.
TH in diamond M outside
11 hogsheads golden sherry
Ex Herefordshire.
G in diamond 8 outside
19 quarter-casks very fine gold sherry
Ex Anna Margaretha.
RT in diamond, P outside
27 cases 4 dozen each, fine pale sherry
Ex Cyclone.
BHG in diamond, G T above
30 quarter casks superior sherry
Ex Adams.
PG in diamond, 1 over outside
5 cases each 3 dozen, Vergons, Gray, and Co.'s sherry
S in diamond, 2 over outside
18 cases each ditto, ditto ditto
S in diamond, 1 over outside
19 cases each ditto, ditto ditto
SL. 15 quarter-casks very fine old pale sherry
15 octaves ditto ditto
Ex Mary Hall.
RP. 8 hogsheads old marsala
Florio. 16 quarter-casks ditto
Ex Herefordshire.
H in diamond
15 cases champagne 1 dozen each
Ex Doelwyk.
CB. 27 cases champagne, 1 dozen each
30 baskets champagne, each 2 dozen pints
Ex Syria.
234 cases champagne 1 dozen each
Ex Lady Hodgkinson.
BS in diamond
33 hogsheads Taylor's D. B. stout
Ex Eland.
LionG&Co.P, in diamond
49 hogsheads Goding's porter
Ex Thomas Arbuthnot.
G&Co. P, in diamond
48 hogsheads Goding's porter
Ex Anna Margaretha.
N. 19 casks stout, 3 dozen each
S&BM, in diamond
31 casks ditto, ditto
Ex South Carolina.
FK. 19 hogsheads Dublin stout
Ex Anglesey.
FK 18 hogsheads Dublin stout
Ex Palmyra.
Lion G and Co. P under in diamond
28 hogsheads Goding's porter
Ex Gladiator.
RT in diamond P outside
230 cases porter, 4 dozen each
Ex Scotia.
RT in diamond P outside
70 cases porter, 4 dozen each
RT in diamond A outside
100 cases India pale ale, 4 dozen each
Ex Cyclone.
BH in diamond C over outside
12 cases Hallewell's pale ale
Ex Antipodes.
H in diamond G and Co. at side
160 cases Whitbread's London pale ale, each 4 dozen
Ex Joseph Somes.
W in spade
40 cases, 3 dozen each, pale ale
50 ditto, 3 ditto, stout
Ex Malvina Vidal.
14 hogsheads Martell's brandy
Ex Anna Margaretha.
9 hogsheads brandy
Ex Cyclone.
50 cases brandy
Ex Syria.
96 cases brandy
Ex Adrianna Petronella.
150 cases brandy
Ex Herefordshire.
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy
10 ditto Hennessey's ditto
40 ditto United Vineyard Company's ditto
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto
20 ditto Martell's brandy
Ex Inglewood.
2 hogsheads geneva
7 quarter-casks ditto
Ex Anna Margaretha.
7 quarter-casks geneva
Ex Nile.
96 cases hollands, 2 gallons each
Ex Doelwyk.
50 cases hollands
Ex Gladiator.
88 cases geneva
Ex Adams.
200 cases geneva
Ex Anna Margaretha.
196 cases old tom
6 hogsheads East India rum, 30 O.P.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles, Dates, Cheese.
WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Saturday, 8th July, at the Sydney Auction Mart, George-street, at eleven o'clock,
1700 boxes Russian adamantine candles
600 boxes Apollo candles
50 boxes Belmont sperm candles, No. 1
40 ditto Exhibition ditto
200 ditto best mould candles
50 cases English cheese
40 casks Irish mess pork
10 cases jams
100 half-chests hysonskin
60 bags fine dates.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Pastrycooks and others.
WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Saturday, 8th July, at the Sydney Auction Mart, George-street, at eleven o'clock,
Fourteen kegs butter.
At the risk of the former purchaser.
Terms, cash.

The sale advertised yesterday, on account of whom it may concern, was unavoidably postponed, and will take place THIS DAY, immediately after the goods advertised above.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Maitland Draught Horses, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.
A lot of superior country horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. They are very powerful, and measure 16½ hands, well adapted for town purposes. Also, a batch of superior Maitland horses. The attention of buyers for other markets is directed to this well selected number, for size and bone unequalled.
16 superior draught horses
12 ditto light ditto
10 ditto carriage and gig ditto
8 ditto saddle ditto
10 ditto stock ditto, with saddles and bridles complete
4 boys' ponies. Also,
17 horses, suitable for various purposes
3 ditto, gigs and harness complete
1 pair of horses, carriage and harness complete
2 ditto, drays and ditto ditto
2 ditto, carts and ditto ditto
2 ditto, spring carts and ditto ditto
1 ditto, truck and ditto ditto
1 ditto, dog cart and ditto ditto
1 ditto, box cart and ditto ditto
3 new dog carts
2 new spring carts, well adapted as lemonade carts
1 clarence carriage, to be sold a bargain
1 spring van
1 new sociable, highly finished, and able to contain six individuals with ease
1 second-hand dog cart
1 new 2-spring gig, just unpacked
1 4-spring gig, almost new
1 second-hand gig
3 new drays, boxed
1 new town dray
3 new carts
1 new truck
1 spring cart
2 second-hand drays
1 ditto ditto cart
1 ditto ditto truck
1 old cart
1 old dray
1 wood truck
1 water cart
3 set of gig harness
1 ditto of cart ditto
1 ditto of waggon, for three horses, complete
1 ditto of trace ditto
Saddles, bridles, &c, &c.
Terms, cash.

Saturday's Sale of Horses, &c.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 208, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Heavy and light draught horses
Gig and carriage horses
Hacks, for town and journey use
Boys' pony. Also,
Gigs, carriages
Spring carts
Drays and carts
Saddles, &c.

Boy's Pony.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome boy's pony, five years old, perfectly broken, and remarkably fast in its pace.

Dog Cart
Stanhope Gigs
Dennett ditto
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An English-built dog cart, nearly new, has shifting seat, and is in good order
Three London-built stanhope gigs. And
One new dennett gig, colonial-built

To Undertakers, Ironmongers, Dealers in Hardware, and others.
Damaged Coffin Furniture. Gridirons.
Bronze Fenders. Elliptic Stoves.
American Axes, Hatchets, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City,
THIS DAY, 8th July, 11 o'clock.
MESSS. W. DEAN and Co. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, Saturday, 8th July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Granite City,
W and S S in cross—
3661. 120 jack chains
2 gross bed screws
Half dozen carpenters' patent rim locks
6 sheets machine wire, s a, s o, 2 s
6 gross cabinet keys
27 dozen razors, in cases
23 ditto brass cupboard till locks
More or less.
3640. 8 dozen fluted bar gridirons
3654. 180 sets coffin furniture
3643. 9½ dozen fluted American wedge hatchets, large size
3642. 18 ditto bright helved hatchets
13. 24-inch elliptic stoves
3. 26 ditto ditto ditto
4. 36 ditto ditto ditto
76 bronzed fenders.
Ex Granite City.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Leghorn Hats.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY (Saturday), July 8, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Granite City.
JV in diamond—
925 containing 20 dozen men's leghorn hats
926 ditto 10 ditto ditto ditto
927 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto
928 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto
929 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto
932 ditto 10 ditto ditto ditto
931 ditto 12 ditto girls' and children's
940 ditto 16 ditto men's
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Dates.
To Grocers and others.
On account of the former purchaser, Mr. J. C. Peters, Harrington-street.
THIS DAY, Saturday, July 8, at 12 o'clock.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock,
50 bags of dates
On account and risk of former purchaser.
Terms, cash.

Woollen Cravats, and Half-hose.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Antipodes, Turnbull, master, from London, slightly damaged by sea water.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
LBN 1 72 1 case containing
20 dozen shaded imperial cravats, No. 1
20 ditto ditto, No. 2
55 ditto ditto, No. 3
25 ditto ditto, No. 4
20 ditto ditto, No. 5
1 73 case containing
60 dozen shaded patent, Nos. 6, 7, and 10
1 77 case containing
60 dozen men's grey lambswool half-hose, Nos. 7, 8, and 9
10 ditto ditto ditto, No. 10
40 ditto imperial Scotch, Nos. 11 and 12
Terms, cash.

Shirtings, Sheetings, Hollands, and Flannels.
Ex Balmoral, damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, at his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock,
23 bales as under—
R S over B D in diamond S
14—32 pieces 36 inches grey stout C R B
15—31 ditto 28 ditto ditto L 1
16—32 ditto 29 ditto ditto 2
17—32 ditto 33 ditto ditto 1
18—32 ditto 33 ditto ditto 2
19—32 ditto 35 ditto ditto 1
20—32 ditto 35 ditto ditto 2
22—10 ditto 70 ditto grey sheeting A X
10 ditto ditto 1 X
10 ditto 72 ditto ditto C R 1
23—10 ditto 76 ditto ditto 1
10 ditto ditto 2
10 ditto 72 ditto ditto 2
24—10 ditto 70 ditto ditto 1
10 ditto 72 ditto ditto T W 1
10 ditto ditto 2
26—10 ditto 32 ditto white medium 101
10 ditto 32 ditto ditto 102
10 ditto 35 ditto ditto A D
10 ditto ditto 96
27—40 ditto ditto 100, 101, 102
28—40 ditto ditto A D 96, 101, 102
36—30 ditto 32 ditto greys 6 R
37—30 ditto 35 ditto ditto 6 R
38—32 ditto 35 ditto ditto 5 R
39—32 ditto 35 ditto ditto 5 R
40—28 ditto white window hollands, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60 inches
R W over B D in diamond S
44—20 pairs 82 inches white sheetings, 14 16
56—24 ditto ¾ ditto flannels
57—24 ditto ditto
60—24 ditto ditto
61—24 ditto ditto
Terms, cash.

To Publicans and others.
Beer Engines
Spirit Fountain
Kegs, Piping, and Fixtures
Port and Sherry Wines
Household Furniture, &c.
MR. J. M. HUGHES has been instructed by Mr. Jones, of the William the Fourth Hotel, opposite the Theatre, Pitt-street, to sell by public auction, on MONDAY next, on his premises, at 11 o'clock,
His valuable stock and fixtures, comprising
Eight kegs and piping
Counter and spirit fountain
Beer engine with four pulls
Brass water fountain
Fixtures and shelving
Fifty dozen port and sherry wines
Lots of old tom
Rum, &c.
Also measures of all kinds, new block, tackle and slings, brass taps, glassware, &c., &c.
Together with a lot of household furniture and sundries.
Likewise the fittings for an Odd Fellows' Lodge Room.
Terms, cash.

Prospect Villa, Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth-street South.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, TUESDAY, July 18th, at 11 o'clock,
All that desirable family residence, situate at Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth-street South, and known as PROSPECT VILLA, containing entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, three bedrooms, large attic, detached kitchen, with never failing well of excellent water, &c.
The land has a frontage to Elizabeth-street of 70 feet by a depth of 149 feet forming a paddock at the rear of the building, with gateway entrance in front.
The situation is proverbially healthy, and the distance but an agreeable walk from the centre of the city.
The property is now let at £200 per annum, the occupancy terminable at the end of the present year.
Plans of the property may be seen on application to the auctioneer, from whom further particulars may be ascertained.
Terms at sale.

Superior Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Papier Mâché, &c,
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, at 11 o'clock,
Six cases of assorted perfumery, comprising essences, pomades, hair oils, eau de Cologne, extracts, &c.
Hair, tooth, nail, and clothes brushes
Razors and strops
Dressing cases and work boxes
Pocket and hand mirrors
Dressing, back, pocket, and side combs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Musical Box.
CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
One superior musical box, playing eight tunes.
Terms at sale.

Bottled Beer.
To close an account.
CHATTO and HUGHES will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, at their Rooms, 448, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases beer, each 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
Perfumery
Fancy Goods.
CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 448, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Electro-plated goods
Perfumeries
Dressing combs
Eye glasses
Spectacles
Meerschaum pipes
Portemonnaies, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mahogany Writing Tables
Mahogany Turn-over Tables.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 448, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 mahogany writing tables
1 turn-over ditto.
Terms at sale.
The above are very suitable for the country, being quite portable.

Superb Assortment of
Papier Mâché Goods
Yachting and Racing Games; and
General Fancy Goods.
To Keepers of Fancy Repositories, Proprietors of Bazaars, Toy Shops, &c., &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 448, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of very superior and elegant goods, comprising
Sets of papier mâche trays, various new designs, highly ornamented and embellished
Gentlemen's complete dressing cases, in ebony and brass bound, fitted in first style
Ditto ditto, in Russia and Morocco leather, fitted ditto
Ditto desks and dressing cases, combined
Gold mounted eye glasses, single and double eyes
Mahogany and Russia leather writing desks
Rosewood tea caddies, cut glass fittings
Ladies' solid silver card cases, engraved views, &c.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silver mounted riding whips
Elegantly silver mounted walking and dress canes
Shaving brushes
Cases of razors
Patent purses
Genuine Scotch snuff boxes and mulls
Patent leather bags, with locks
Plush bags
German courier bags
Pint flasks, assorted
Best yachting and racing games, complete with yacht, horses, &c., &c., and cards of instructions
Together with a large assortment of beautiful fancy goods, too numerous to advertise.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Slopsellers and others.
Four Cases Waterproof Clothing
Reversible Coats
Gutta Percha Coats
Lined Oil ditto
Oil Capes and Leggings
American Pea Jackets.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases, containing
14 dozen oil leggings
72 reversible waterproof coats
4 dozen oil capes
48 superior gutta percha coats
12 lined oil ditto ditto
12 lined oil ditto
12 pilot American pea jackets
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th July.
To Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Dealers, and others.
Two Days' Extensive Unreserved Sale of
Hand and Back Saws
Single and Double Barrelled Guns
Hardware, Japanware
Jewellery, Watches
Plated Ware
Plated Jewellery
Electro-plated Cruets
Silver Hunters
German Silver Watches.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
CASE No. 1.
Steel hand saws, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inch
Back saws, 8 and 20 inch
Steel chisels, wood handle tools
Electro-plated tea, table, salt, and mustard spoons
CASE No. 2.
Keyhole saws
Electro guard chains, sugar crushers
Carpenters' braces and bits, compasses
Carving forks, children's knives and forks
CASE No. 3.
Steel snuffers and trays, japanned breadbaskets
Table spoons
Table vices, hammers and pincers
Turnscrews, stag carvers
Percussion caps, pistol flasks
CASES Nos. 4 and 5.
Gold coral and garnet rings
Ditto ditto and pearl ditto
Ditto plated signet ditto
Ditto ditto rings, set with paste
Second hands, verges
Cameo brooches, plated brooches
SINGLE and DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS.
15 patent breech single-barrelled guns
14 twisted ditto ditto
8 ditto ditto rifles
5 single-barrelled barn locks
8 superior double-barelled guns, bar locks
Black horn waterloo knives and forks
Ditto ditto handle carvers and forks
Revolvers, single-barrelled 6-shot pistols
Percussion caps
CASE No. 6.
Sets bronze head fire irons
Narrow bow fire irons
Round bow cut head fancy pans
Cut head fire brasses
Iron table spoons
CASE No. 7.
Plated table candlesticks
Plated snuffers and trays
Steel snuffers and trays
Plated cake baskets
Wood handled gimblets
CASE No. 8.
Engine-turned double bottom watches
Double bottomed hunting ditto
Double bottomed German silver watches
French lunette glasses
Blue steel spectacles
Double bottomed silver lever watches
Ditto ditto hunters, ¾ plate
Plated studs, lockets, alberts
Signet rings, mounted hair bracelets
Silver brooch tongues, paste brooches
Mounted cruets, 4, 6, 7 holes
Electro-plated ditto, 7 holes, mounted mustards
Pickle frames, table candlesticks
CASE No. 9.
Oblong cruets, 5 bottles
Best cut bottles, 7 holes
Revolving cruets, 7 holes
Plated waiters, 10, 12, 14 inch
Silver-mounted cake baskets
Chamber candlesticks, snuffers, and trays
Revolving egg frames
Plated inkstands
Sets electro-plated tea and coffee services
Plated salts, salad spoons
Shaving boxes
Parlour bellows, brass nossels
Powder flasks, shot belts.
Terms, case.—No reserve.

THIS DAY.
Damaged—Blankets
Grey Twill
Horrock's Longcloth
Brown Twill.
On account of whom it may concern.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at o'clock,
Ex Granite City, damaged by sea-water,
R in diamond,
24 and 25.
1 bale blankets
1 bale grey twill
Horrock's longcloth
Brown twill
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Damaged Oil Paintings.
On account of whom it may concern.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Phœnician, James Jamieson, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
H & L B No 30 & 31
2 cases oil paintings in gilt frames
Terms, cash.

Gold Watches.
For Unreserved Sale at Twelve o'clock.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Ten gents' gold hunters
Seven ladies' ditto
Eight ditto open faces
Twelve gents' ditto.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

4000 lbs. of Butter, in splendid condition, just received from best Dairies at Maneroo.
☞ This is one of the finest samples of butter ever received from Maneroo, and being in convenient packages, is well worthy the attention of the trade, shippers, and others.
Terms liberal, but no reserve.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4000 lbs. of splendid butter, acknowledged by the trade to be the finest sample yet received from the interior.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Granite City, Leask, Master, from London.
32 bales blankets,
Damaged by salt water and fire.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Room, No. 453, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely
More or less damaged by salt water and fire.
R in diamond, C by side, 1008
One bale 50 pairs 8-4 super blankets A
1009—One bale 50 ditto ditto B
1014—One bale 50 ditto 9-4 ditto F
1015—One bale 50 ditto ditto G
1016—One bale 50 ditto ditto H
1021—One bale 80 ditto ditto
1022—One bale 80 ditto ditto
1023—One bale 80 ditto ditto
1025—One bale 50 ditto 10 4 ditto ditto
1026—One bale 50 ditto ditto
1030—One bale 71 ditto 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 ditto
1031—One bale 71 ditto ditto
1032—One bale 71 ditto ditto
1035—One bale 50 ditto 58 x 90 inches ditto Q
1040—One bale 50 ditto ditto V
1041—One bale 60 ditto ditto X
W 174—One bale 50 ditto 8-4 ditto A
175—One bale 50 ditto ditto B
176—One bale 50 ditto ditto C
177—One bale 50 ditto ditto D
178—One bale 50 ditto ditto E
179—One bale 50 ditto ditto F
180—One bale 50 ditto ditto G
181—One bale 50 ditto ditto H
182—One bale 100 ditto ditto
183—One bale 100 ditto ditto
184—One bale 100 ditto ditto
185—One bale 100 ditto ditto
186—One bale 80 ditto 9-4 ditto
187—One bale 50 ditto 10-4 ditto
189—One bale 50 ditto 58 x 92 ditto I
190—One bale 50 ditto ditto J
32 bales more or less damaged by salt water and fire.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Buyers for Melbourne Markets.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks new currants
25 barrels raisins
10 cases Jordan almonds
5 cases figs
15 cases pint pickles
50 cases bottled fruits
100 boxes candles
150 ditto No. 1 Belmont sperm
47 barrels biscuit
20 bags coffee
10 cases North Wilts cheese, &c.
Terms at sale.

Wooden Houses.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Four wooden houses, each 12 x 24 feet, with corrugated roofs, windows, doors, &c., complete.
Terms at sale.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Architects, &c.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. T. and W. Day's Wharf, Sussex-street, on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock prompt,
3000 feet cedar boards, from ½ inch to 3 inch
3000 feet ditto in log
3000 feet pine in log
Terms at sale.

Potatoes.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
34 bags potatoes, each 1 cwt.
5 ditto ditto, 1½ ditto
Terms at sale.

Wooden Houses
Hickory Handles
White Oak Plank
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at George-street, opposite Messrs. M'Intosh and Hirst's stores, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock,
2 wooden-frame houses, 20 x 24, with windows, doors, complete—each house containing 138 pieces
1 wooden house, 20 x 24 feet, incomplete
64 hickory axels, each 3 x 4, 4 x 5, 5 x 6
3046 feet white oak planks
Terms at sale.

ESTATE OF WARGRAVE,
Within three miles of the flourishing town of Yass, and on the Great High Road from Sydney to Melbourne.
MORT and CO. are instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 8th day of August,
The splendid estate of Wargrave, comprising about 2300 acres first-rate land, within three miles of the flourishing town of Yass.
A vast amount of money has been at different times expended on this estate. The house alone, which is a very large brick building, cost, in the cheap times, £4000, and it has lately put into thorough repair. Among the most prominent the Improvements may be mentioned:—A spacious residence, stabling and out-offices of every kind, large garden areas, well stocked with fruit trees, and recently fenced cultivation paddock, portion under crop; large grass paddocks. Both these paddocks have been recently fenced in.
The Wargrave Estate is one of the old selections, and a very large extent of rich land, particularly suited for farms. Indeed, land in the immediate neighbourhood of an average quality, has very lately been selling at £3 per acre. It is within three miles of the flourishing town of Yass, with a frontage of two miles and a-half to the Yass River. Gold has been found in the river at Wargrave, specimens of which the proprietor is prepared to exhibit.
The High Road from Sydney to Melbourne passes through the Estate, leading naturally to the inference that the Sydney and Melbourne Railway will be conducted through it also. Considering its position with reference to Sydney, Twofold Bay, Albert, and Melbourne, its value as a depot for stock for these markets cannot be too highly estimated, combining, as it does, all the requisites for a comfortable residence as well as a large agricultural establishment.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CITY ALLOTMENTS, Adjoining Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-streets, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of
SEVERAL VERY VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, immediately adjoining Lyons-terrace, and having frontages of 20 feet each to MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH, by depths varying from 46 feet to 90 feet; also, with back entrance to each by a reserved lane.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from James Robertson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at an early date, his Estate of 4240 acres, at Jerry's Plains, attached to which are 3000 acres of rented land.
Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

PARRAMATTA.
MR. S. P. DREW will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of cane bottom and other chairs, tables, chest of drawers, bedsteads and mattresses, looking glasses, plated tea service, oil cloth, kegs and cases, trunks, chests, crockery, glass and utensils
Also, 100 volumes of useful books.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

CASH ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD will be received by W. T. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street; and WILSHIRE, Surrey House, South Head Road, until 8 in the evening.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

SUBSCRIPTION: £3 per annum in advance; £3 10s. credit.
*** All Advertisements under six lines will be charged booked to Advertiser's account

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